The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5573.—VOL. XXXVII. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STEAM FERRY to BALMAIN.—The NAUTILUS (the first of the three iron boats intended for the above ferry,) will continue to ply from the Grafton Wharf, adjoining Flour Company's and Cuthbert's to Crook's Wharf, Balmain. First boat from Sydney at ¼ to 6 a.m.; last ditto, 10 p.m.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK FERRY, BALMAIN.—The hours from the Dock and half-hours from the Parramatta steamers Wharf, calling at Lube's Wharf.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf every ten minutes.

VICTORIA Steamer.—This favorite steampacket having undergone great alterations and improvements, will commence running on FRIDAY next, between Sydney, Watson's Bay, and Manly Beach.
Phœnix Wharf, 19th March.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—The BLACK SWAN, TO-MORROW (Thursday), at the usual hours of 10 a.m. and 2 15 p.m.; and at 12 noon and 5 30 p.m. from Manly Beach, calling at Woollomoloo Bay. Fares, 1s. 6d.; Children, 1s.
Phœnix Wharf, March 19th, 1856.

STEAM to KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—The NORA CREINA, THIS (Wednesday) NIGHT, 19th, at 8 o'clock. All freights to be paid in Sydney.
Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG—The ILLAWARRA, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at nine in the morning. Will leave WOLLONGONG, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 a.m.
Phœnix Wharf, March 17.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Vessels to and from SYDNEY and MORPETH.
The HUNTER, William Petley, commander.
The WILLIAMS, D. Harding, commander.
The PATERSON, R. L. Pattison, commander.

		s.	d.
Between Sydney and Maitland, either way,	Saloon	12	6
	Fore cabin	6	0
,, Sydney and Newcastle, ,,	Saloon	10	0
	Fore cabin	5	0

And intermediate distances proportionally.
Arrangements have been made to run omnibuses to and from Maitland and Morpeth in connexion with this Company's steamers, clearing passengers to or from Sydney and Maitland, at the above rates.
Freights, to or from Sydney and Morpeth, 15s. per ton.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. October 24.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The powerful mail steamship HUNTER, Captain PETLEY, for Morpeth THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. March 19th, 1856.

THE A. S. N. Company's steamers are despatched from Sydney regularly as follows:—
For MELBOURNE every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 p.m.
For TWOFOLD BAY every alternate Thursday, at (12) noon.
For NEWCASTLE, Raymond Terrace, and Morpeth, every evening (Sundays excepted), at 10 o'clock.
For CLARENCE TOWN every Monday, at 10 p.m.
For MORETON BAY every Tuesday, at 8 p.m.
For WIDE BAY every alternate Monday, at 8 p.m.
River steamers are employed between Morpeth and the Rivers William and Paterson, and Brisbane and Ipswich, in the conveyance of passengers and cargo to and from the Sydney steamers.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 1st December, 1855.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—Still further reduction of Fares by the A. S. N. Company's Hunter River Steamers. Passengers conveyed to Maitland, per omnibus, free of additional charge.

	Saloon.	Fore cabin.
Maitland	9s.	5s. 0d.
Morpeth	8s.	4s. 0d.
Newcastle	7s.	3s. 6d.

The ILLALONG, C. PAINE, commander, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 19th March, 1856.

STEAM BETWEEN SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, by the A. S. N. Company's steamships.
TELEGRAPH, G. GILMORE, commander.
WONGA WONGA, R. G. GILMORE, commander
CITY OF SYDNEY, R. T. MOODIE, commander.
Alteration of days of sailing from Melbourne.
The above, or other first-class steamships are appointed to sail as under:—

		From Sydney.	From Melbourne.
Telegraph		,, ...	Friday, March 14, ,,
City of Sydney		,, ...	Monday, ,, 17, ,,
Wonga Wonga	Saturday,	,, 15, ,, ...	Friday, ,, 21, ,,
Telegraph	Tuesday,	,, 19, ,, ...	Monday, ,, 24, ,,
City of Sydney	Saturday,	,, 22, ,, ...	Friday, ,, 28, ,,
Wonga Wonga	Wednesday,	,, 26, ,, ...	Monday, ,, 31, ,,
Telegraph	Saturday,	,, 29, ,, ...	Friday, April 4, ,,

JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, March 5th, 1856.

TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY at 3 p.m.—STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—Passengers and goods landed at the Railway Pier, and conveyed to Melbourne by rail, free of additional charge. The A. S. N. Company's iron clipper steamship TELEGRAPH, GEORGE GILMORE, commander, will be despatched as above THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, at 3 p.m. punctually.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 19th March, 1856.
Passengers will please leave their names at the Booking Office, before 11, and have their luggage on board before 1 p.m. this day.

PALERMO, Captain GOLD, for Moreton Bay, sails TO-MORROW MORNING. Cargo will be received on board till this evening. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR WIDE BAY and PORT CURTIS, at reduced rates of freight and passage money.—The well-known and regular trader ALBION, HARDY, master (hourly expected), will again be dispatched for the above port within three days after arrival.
Freight will be received and stored at Russell's Wharf free of charge, for which or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.
The Albion will be followed by another well-known clipper schooner, and every facility given to shippers at both ends.

FOR WIDE BAY, at reduced rates of freight and passage-money.—The well-known favourite brig BURNETT, SCAFFORTH, master, now receiving cargo on board, at the Commercial Wharf, and will sail in a few days.
J. FRAZER, 55, Sussex-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

REGULAR LINE OF TRADERS to MORETON BAY.—The SABLE CHIEF and RONNIE DOON, and another vessel to follow.—In connection with the above line of traders the BREADALBANE steamer has been placed in the river between Brisbane and Ipswich.
Bills of lading will be signed in Sydney for goods intended for Ipswich or any of the establishments on the river, and which will be charged with the river freight only in addition to the usual freight to Brisbane.
No delay will occur in transhipping and forwarding from Brisbane to Ipswich; and these vessels being towed by steam from and to the Bay, every facility is offered to the shipper.
For freight or passage apply to H. TOWNS and CO.
The SABLE CHIEF, Captain LAKE, will be despatched to Moreton Bay on SATURDAY next.

STRUAN, FOR MELBOURNE, clears at the Custom-house TO-MORROW; has room for a few tons of light freight, if sent down on This Day.
Apply on board, at Towns' Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WHARF, without Lighterage.—The A1 clipper brigantine CLARENDON, J. W. SPENCE (late of the Fettercairn), master, is loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail car y.
For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—A regular trader.—The brigantine EAGLE, Captain KELLY, hourly expected, will sail three days after arrival, having the most of her cargo ready to go on board.
For freight or passage apply to J., C., and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street, or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

FIRST and ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF without lightering.—The A1 clipper brigantine CLARENDON, J. W. SPENCE (late of the Fettercairn), master, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will be the first vessel to sail.
For freight or passage, apply to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WHARF, for flight freight only.—The A1 clipper brigantine CLARENDON, J. W. SPENCE (late of the Fettercairn), master, has room for a few tons more light freight.
For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—Clears TO-MORROW.—The A1 clipper schooner WATERLILY, TULLOCH, commander, has room for a few tons of goods.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The new clipper schooner, LITTLE PET, 100 tons, FINLAYSON, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

DESPATCH, for GEELONG, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements, pass entries, and send in their bills of lading for signature. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—Will clear at the Customs TO-DAY, and sail TO-MORROW. That well-known regular packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, T. T. BROWN, commander, having the main portion of her cargo on board, clears to-morrow, and sail as above. Passengers would do well to inspect the accommodations and select their berths at once.
For freight or passage, apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Macnamara's Wharf.

LIZZIE WEBBER, for LAUNCESTON.—Sails positively on SATURDAY, noon, the 22nd instant.—Notice to Shippers and Passengers for Launceston.—The packet brig LIZZIE WEBBER, M'KINLAY, commander, now at Circular Quay, foot Pitt-street, will receive cargo arranged for at the agent's office. This beautiful and swift packet, acknowledged by all who have sailed in her to be far superior in comfort, speed, and safety to any steam vessel on the line; her separate ladies' saloon, replete with every comfort; beds, bedclothes, wines, spirits, and every reasonable luxury, free of extra charge in cabin.
Cabin passage, including everything as above... £9 9 0
Steerage passage, roomy and comfortable £5 5 0
Freight: ..... 40s. (forty shillings) per ton.
Shippers and passengers are requested to enquire early.
Apply to Captain M'KINLAY; or HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, Lower George-street.
Sydney, February 2?.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIZZIE WEBBER.—Notice to Shippers and Passengers to Launceston. In consequence of non-arrival of Steamer, and for convenience of the trade, in event of her being taken off the berth, the LIZZIE WEBBER, M'KINLAY, will be detained till SATURDAY, at noon, but will positively sail on that day, and passengers are requested to be on board by NOON.
HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, Lower George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Has room for a few tons light freight and passengers only.—ELIZABETH ANNE, 120 tons, KELLY, master.
Apply CRAWLEY and SMITH, George-street, or to H. MOON, Albion Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for ADELAIDE, having two-thirds of her cargo on board.—The JOHN ORMEROD, THOMAS MYER, master, will leave for the above port in a few days, and shippers are requested to send down their goods to Moore's Wharf without delay.
For freight, &c., apply to captain on board, or EDSWORTH and CO., Harrington-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The fine clipper schooner WAVE, 100 tons, WELSH, master, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will sail early.
For freight or passage, apply to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—A vessel well known in the trade has been provided to take the cargo of shippers disappointed by the William Denny, and will be on the berth immediately to load for Auckland direct.
For freight or passage apply to GILL, LOCHHEAD, and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—The fine fast sailing brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, LEE, master, now lying at Moore's Wharf, having the greater portion of her cargo ready, will sail for the above port positively on the 19th instant.
For freight or passengers, having superior accommodation, apply to A. MOSES and SONS, Bridge-street.
☞ To give the vessel punctual despatch, freight and passengers will be taken at moderate rates.

FOR WELLINGTON.—The regular trader WILLIAM ALFRED is loading at the Flour Wharf, and has only room for a few tons of cargo, for which or passage early application is necessary to Captain TINLEY, on board, or to M. E. MURNIN Queen's-place.

A REGULAR TRADER.—For TONGA and the NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.—The Al schooner ARIEL, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail on or about the 2nd April.
For freight or passage, apply to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., 153, George-street. Sydney, March 15th, 1856.

FOR the NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS direct.—To sail positively 22nd instant.—The fine clipper-schooner DUKE OF WELLINGTON, STAMMERS, master, 100 tons.
For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, at the Bethel Wharf; or to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA and THE ISLE OF PINES.—The brig UNI, Captain LAMPERTHOD, will sail for the above islands immediately.
For freight or passage, apply D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

FOR MAURITIUS direct, for Passengers only.—To sail positively on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, the well-known brig VULTURE, JAMES BREMNER, Master. CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The first class American clipper-barque WHAT CHEER, will positively sail 22nd March.
For light freight and cabin passage only, having magnificent accommodations, apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay.

TO PASSENGERS for ENGLAND and FRANCE.—The fine French barque ARTHUR, Captain DUTACQ, having nearly all her cargo on board, will sail positively the 25th of March. She has superior accommodations for cabin passengers, and with the cheap and daily steam communication between France and England, offers a desirable opportunity for intended passengers for home. She has still a few berths disengaged; price of the passage £35, including wines and spirits.
Immediate application is necessary to E. TEILLARD and CO., 238, George-street.

FOR FRANCE direct.—The fine Al French clipper ship AMIRAL BAUDIN, 600 tons, C. DRINOT, commander, having the greater part of her cargo ready, will sail for Havre on the 20th April.
This vessel being well known for her speedy voyages, and having very superior accommodation for cabin passengers, offers a desirable opportunity to passengers for the Continent and to Great Britain, there being daily steam communication between Havre, Southampton, and London.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, Circular Quay; to H. NOUFFLARD, Esq., or to J. BUANS and CO.

TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS, for LONDON.—The JOSHUA has a few cabins still disengaged. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her excellent accommodation and lofty 'tween decks, at the Circular Quay, opposite the wool shed.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid Al clipper ship CATHERINE ADAMSON, 886 tons register, GEORGE STUART, commander. This vessel is now on her first voyage, and, having made one of the best voyages of the season, has established her character as an Aberdeen clipper. Wool will be received either at Campbell and Co.'s Wharf, the Circular Quay, or Messrs. Marsden and Co.'s shed, Windmill-street—to suit the convenience of shippers. Has a full poop with excellent cabins, several of which are still disengaged. Carries a surgeon.
Apply GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine fast sailing brig RICHARD and WILLIAM, 200 tons, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate dispatch.
Apply to J. B. METCALFE. March 15th, 1856.

FOR GOLD ONLY.—The fine Al Aberdeen clipper ship JAMES BOOTH, 636 tons register, ALEXANDER BUTHIE, commander, is now full of cargo and passengers, and will sail 20th instant. Being a very fast ship, offers the best conveyance for gold. Captain Duthie will be in attendance to weigh specie as required.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FROM MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL, to sail 25th instant, the R. M. packet MARCO POLO, 1625 tons register, CLARKE, commander.—This far-famed clipper of the BLACK BALL LINE maintains her high character for speed. The whole of the cabins have been painted and re-decorated, and every improvement introduced for the convenience and comfort of all classes of passengers.
For passage apply, in Sydney, to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

FOR LONDON direct.—For Steerage Passengers only.—The Al clipper ship EUROPA, W. J. ARIAANS commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo on board, and room for a few steerage passengers, will have quick despatch. Her accommodations are unequalled for comfort and size by any ships trading to the colonies.
Apply to Captain ARIAANS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The Al fast-sailing ship OLIVER CROMWELL, Captain A. ALEXANDER, one of the celebrated Aberdeen clippers, launched from the same yard as the Maid of Judah and Walter Hood, and in every respect an equally good vessel. She will be promptly despatched, full or not full, and is a very superior ship for either goods or passengers. The accommodations for the latter are more than usually lofty and comfortable.
Apply to Captain ALEXANDER, on board, Circular Quay, or to SHERRATT, DEAN, and CO., 75, Sussex-street.

PLANTAGENET, for LONDON.—Passengers are requested to pay the balance of their passage money on or before the 20th instant. Shippers will please pass entries and send in bills of lading immediately, as the vessel sails positively on SUNDAY MORNING next.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT. J. B. METCALFE.

PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—The ship OLIVER CROMWELL, for London, has still disengaged two excellent family cabins.
Apply to Captain ALEXANDER, on board; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 75, Sussex-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Gold and Passengers only.—To sail positively on the 22nd instant.—The fine frigate built ship PLANTAGENET, 1000 tons, SAMUEL A. HATFIELD, commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodation for cabin passengers, and having only three poop cabins disengaged, immediate application is necessary, as the Captain on board at Campbell's Wharf, to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; or J. B. METCALFE. March 12, 1856.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A 1 newly-coppered Clyde-built barque ANN M'LEAN, 310 tons register. For further particulars, apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

FOR CHARTER, the splendid Al Hamburg clipper ship WILLIAM OSWALD, 600 tons, F. RABE, commander, is open for a Charter to China, Manilla, the East India Ports, or the West Coast. This vessel made her trip to Manila and back (including thirty days' detention for loading) in the hitherto unequalled short space of 113 days—scarcely more than three months and a half. Her last passage from Sydney to Hongkong was performed in 82 days, and her run back, with a full cargo, 40 days.
For further particulars apply to HAEGE and PRELL, Circular Quay.

FOR CHARTER.—The fine Hamburg ship ALMA and OLGA, Al for 10 years, 750 tons register, F. OSNABRUCK, commander, is open for Charter.
For particulars apply to HAEGE and PRELL, Circular Quay.

FOR CHARTER or SALE, the colonial brigantine ANN MARY, 70 tons, 6 feet of water, ready for sea at once. This favourite vessel has been only removed from the Wide Bay trade, there being no employment for sailing vessels there. Apply to the master, on board, or R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

SHIP PLANTAGENET, for LONDON.—Notice.—All accounts against this vessel must be rendered, in duplicate, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT. March 18 h, 1856.

FOR SALE, a bargain, a cutter-rigged half-decked clinker built Boat, 15 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches beam, with sails, iron ballast, pair ash oars, &c., all complete. Lowest price £15. Address J. B., A. MARTHUR and Co., 81, Pitt-street.

TO CAPTAINS AND OWNERS OF SHIPS.—Good Europe Rope, in coils, at £70 per ton. Enquire of Mr. BELL, Botts' Wharf.

A. S. N. CO.'S PATENT SLIP DOCK an ship-repairing yard, Pyrmont, Sydney.—Vessels of any tonnage can be repaired at the above establishment, which is now in full operation, and where a large assortment of timber, masts, spars, and other material is kept on hand. The works are under the immediate superintendence of Mr. James Scott, patentee of the Slip and a practical shipwright. First-class carpenters and other tradesmen are employed for the expeditious execution of repairs in a tradesmanlike manner.
The scale of charges, which are moderate, may be obtained on application to Mr. Scott, at the Slip, or to the undersigned.
A. S. N. Co. JAMES PATERSON, manager
Sydney, 22nd September.

PATENT SLIP, HEAVING-DOWN WHARF, and SHIP BUILDING YARD.—To Shipowners, Captains, and Agents.—The undersigned, having made arrangements with the A.S.N. Company for the use of their magnificent patent slip, is now in a position to undertake every description of work connected with shipping, having a large staff of first-rate workmen, together with an extensive assortment of spars, timber, planking, &c., being enabled to guarantee despatch with reasonable terms. Orders left with Mr. T. Dawson, chronometer maker, George-street, or at the building yard, will meet with immediate attention; JOHN CUTHBERT, shipbuilder, Cuthbert's Wharf, Darling Harbour.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING.—First night of the beautiful drama, in 3 acts, called FOUCHE, or the French Police of 1810. After which ALCESTIS. To conclude with the successful drama of the SERJEANT'S WIFE.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, a dramatic entertainment. After which, a Promenade Concert and Ball.

GRAND WIZARD THEO HAS ARRIVED.

POSTPONED SOIREES FANTASTIQUES By THEO.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP will visit Maitland during Easter Week.

MALCOM'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, York street.—Open every evening, with astonishing feats of horsemanship. JOHN MALCOM, manager.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK gives lessons in La Gorlitza, Polkas, Schottische, Valse a Deux Temps, Redowa Waltz, Polka, Mazurka, La Hongroise, Cellarius, &c., &c., as taught by the first masters in Europe, and which can be obtained at all hours of the day by ladies and gentlemen wishing privacy and expedition, with the great advantage of practising with his son and daughter. Private families and schools punctually attended to. Fees paid in advance.

MR. W. CLARK'S BALL.—Mr. William Clark begs to announce that a Ball will take place at his academy, 63, Sussex-street, on EASTER MONDAY, 24th March. Tickets to be had at his residence.

DANCING.—Mons. E. PARIS will resume his professional duties on MONDAY, 31st March. Parties desirous of availing themselves of his services are respectfully requested to make early application. Days of attendance, at his residence, 16, Jamison-street, Thursdays and Saturdays. A Juvenile class at 2 p.m. Adult class at 7 p.m. Sydney, March 18th, 1856.

BALL and SUPPER, at the Gardeners' Arms, Botany-road, Redfern, on Easter Monday night. Commence at half-past seven o'clock. Double tickets, 5s. each.
Two Vocalists wanted.

MR. SMITH'S PAVILLON de BELLE VUE (Dancing Saloon, will be open every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings. Admission, 2s. 6d.

CREMORNE GARDENS, Robinson's Point, North Shore, will be opened during the Easter holidays.

FREEMASONRY.—Lodge of Harmony, No. 814.—Members are requested to attend the Regular Monthly Meeting, to be held at the Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock precisely. J. P. HENEY, Secretary.

TO THE ELECTORS of the United Pastoral Districts of LACHLAN and LOWER DARLING.
I, Edgar Beckham, returning officer for the electoral district of the United Pastoral Districts of Lachlan and Lower Darling, in pursuance of a writ addressed to me by his Excellency the Governor-General, do hereby give notice that a public meeting of the electors of the said Electoral District will be holden at Binalong on Monday, the thirty-first day of March instant, at noon, for the nomination of two Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the colony of New South Wales for the said Electoral District. In the event of such election being contested, the poll will be taken on Saturday, the nineteenth day of April proximo, between the hours of nine a.m. and four p.m., at the different polling places for the said Electoral District, to be hereafter notified.
EDGAR BECKHAM,
Returning Officer for the United Pastoral Districts of Lachlan and Lower Darling.
Binalong, March 14th, 1856.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF KING AND GEORGIANA.—I, WILLIAM HENRY BROUGHTON, Returning Officer for the electoral district of the United Counties of King and Georgiana, hereby give notice, in pursuance of a writ directed to me under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, the nomination of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the United Counties of King and Georgiana will take place at the Court House, Yass, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March instant, at noon.
In the event of a poll being demanded, the polling will take place at the undermentioned places, on MONDAY, the 7th day of April proximo, at 9 o'clock a.m., and terminate at 4 o'clock p.m. of the same day.

Court House, Yass
Court House, Binalong
Court House, Gunning
Grovenor's Inn, Gunning
Coghlan's Inn, Burrows
Inn, at Binda and Narawa.

W. H. BROUGHTON, Returning Officer.
Breughtonsworth, 15th March, 1856.

SOUTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.—Notice.—By virtue of a writ, dated the first day of March, A.D. 1856, under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General, the day of nomination for two members to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the South Riding of the county of Cumberland, is appointed to be held at Parramatta on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April proximo; and, in the event of a poll being demanded, that the said polling will take place at different polling places, to be hereafter advertised, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo.
H. J. F. DOWNES, Returning Officer for the South Riding of the county of Cumberland.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF PHILLIP, BRISBANE, and BLIGH.—Gentlemen,—Finding from the expression of opinion by a Public Meeting convened by the Warden of Scone and Armidale, and held at Scone yesterday, and otherwise, that it is the wish of a large body of the Electors of the constituency that I should RESUME MY CANDIDATURE for its representation, on the understanding that I am not to be expected to speak more frequently in the Council than I may find myself able to do, I have felt it my duty again to place my services at your disposal.
I need, I am sure, say that I shall be gratified at finding your support continued to me, provided you believe that in doing so you are advancing the public welfare.
I am, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,
JOHN ROBERTSON.
Yarrundi, 2nd February, 1856.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS ELECTION.—Mr. R. S. ROSE purposes meeting the Electors of the various boroughs on the following days, at 7 o'clock, p.m., viz.:—

Campbelltown, Wednesday, 19th	Mr. Campbell's
Penrith ..... Thursday, 20th	Mr. Kendall's.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—Mr. WILLIAM BOWMAN purposes meeting the electors at the undermentioned places on the following days at 7 o'clock:—

Campbelltown	Thursday, 20th ,,
Liverpool	Friday, 21st ,,

ELECTION of Messrs. COWPER, PARKES, CAMPBELL, and WILSHIRE.—All accounts against the Committee for Messrs. Cowper, Parkes, Campbell, and Wilshire are requested to be sent, under cover, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Exchange Hotel, on or before TUESDAY next. The Secretary will be in attendance to receive any communication relative to the election, every day until Thursday next, from nine a.m. to nine p.m. E. J. HAWKESLEY, honorary secretary.

HAMLETS ELECTION.—Mr. MORIARTY requests that all claims relative to this election may be forwarded to the Post Office, Custom House, under cover, to Mr. CAHILL, on or before THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

HAMLETS ELECTION.—COOPER and DONALDSON.—All accounts against the Committee of Messrs. Cooper and Donaldson must be sent in on or before THURSDAY, the 20th instant, under cover, addressed to Mr. PHILLIPS, Waterloo Warehouse.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Committee will be held at the Royal Hotel, the following MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 for the final adjustment of all matters connected therewith.

SYDNEY HAMLETS ELECTION.—Mr. STUART A. DONALDSON having been unavoidably prevented on the 10th instant, from meeting his friends and constituents at St. Leonard's, North Shore, begs to invite as many as will do him the honor to attend, to meet him on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 20th instant, at Mr. Chester's Billy Blue Inn, North Shore, at 7 o'clock, when he will deliver a political address.

HOGAN for NORTH CUMBERLAND.—A Public Meeting of the Electors of the North Riding of the county of Cumberland will be held on THURSDAY evening, 20th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, at Mr. Anderson's, the Star Inn, PENRITH, on which occasion Mr. HOGAN will address the electors.

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.—His Excellency the Governor-General having kindly consented to lay the corner-stone of the New Mariners' Church, George-street and Circular Quay North, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Commanders of vessels, Officers, Seamen, Subscribers to the Institution, and all other persons friendly to the object, are respectfully invited to be present on the occasion.
RICHARD SADLEIR, honorary secretary.

TO THE INDEPENDENTS of SYDNEY.—A Preliminary Meeting will be held at Mr. CANE'S schoolroom, Stanley-street, Hyde Park, on THURSDAY Evening, March 20th, to take steps to remove the impression now existing that the Independents as a body supported or were identified with the Political Principles of the Hon. the Attorney-General, or of several prominent members of their denomination. Chair will be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The Sunday School Union of London have sent out a complete assortment of their publications per ship York, to THOMAS PALMER, 253, Liverpool-street, near Pitt-street, Sydney.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed, from the Ultimo Estate, a Red and White Cow, branded ND on the rump milking side. The above reward will be paid to any person bringing her to Mr. BEAZLY, Ashfield, or to HENRY LANE, 192, Sussex-street South.

£2 REWARD.—LOST in January last, a stout grey Horse, branded JS near shoulder, supposed to be in the neighbourhood of Sydney. Any person giving information as will lead to his recovery will receive £2 reward. HM, 244, George-street.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen from Broomly, on the night of the 11th instant, a dark bay horse about 14½ hands high, branded TW near shoulder, NC off neck; is known about Mudgee by the name of Thomey Tickle; also a saddle rather much worn, and a new bridle. £5 will be paid on recovery of the horse and £10 on conviction of the thief. COX and LEWIS, Broomly, 13th March, 1856.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on or about the 13th instant, a brown Horse, branded E off hip, a ringbone of fore hoof and lame of same, spotted white on forehead, newly shod. If stolen £5 reward on conviction; if strayed £1, to whoever will deliver the same to GEORGE QUINLAN, corn dealer, Parramatta Road, near Sydney. He recently belonged to Mr. Robert Fitzgerald, M.L.C.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from the run of Edward Cosser, Mittagong, a Dark Brown Horse, branded on the near shoulder PA, near hind fetlock white, blaze down face, five years old. If stolen, a reward of five pounds will be given, on conviction of the thief or thieves; if strayed, two pounds will be given on returning the horse to EDWARD COMER, Mittagong; or to EMANUEL REICH, Burwood.

LOST, on the 17th instant, in George-street, a Blue Enamelled Brooch. A reward will be given. Apply at *Herald* Office.

LOST, between Macquarie-street and Coogee, a lady's gold watch, engraved H. B., and curb chain, yesterday. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by bringing the same to Mr. P. J. COHEN'S, Jamison-street. 12th March, 1856.

LOST, on the Newtown-road, a Prayer Book in a morocco case. The finder will be rewarded upon leaving the same with the undersigned. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

LOST, in Pitt street, on the 14th instant, a small Geneva Gold Watch. Whoever will return the same at 84, Stanley-street, opposite the University, will be liberally rewarded.

HOBY, JAMES, of Brownlow-street, Holborn. Your old friend, J. C. SECCOMBE would be glad to hear from you. Address Bank of New South Wales, Geelong.

SHOULD THIS meet the eye of BRIDGET CAGHEL, would she apply again to MARY CONALEY, Rushcutters' Bay Post Office, or write.

SHOULD this meet the eye of Mr. GEORGE GORHAM ALLEY, formerly of Gosport, he will hear of his brother's WILLIAM, by addressing, care of Mr. H. ALPHEN, Garrick's Head, King and York streets, Sydney.

SHOULD this meet the eye of CATHERINE RUSSELL, who arrived in the country in June, 1853, ship Bolton, she will hear of SARAH DOHERETY, by writing to Warialda.

SHOULD this meet the eye of MARY TREWAN, who arrived in this country in May, 1852, she will hear from her friends in Limerick, by writing to SARAH DOHERETY, Warialda.

YALMPTON, DEVON.—If I. D. E. GLANVILLE will send his address to Mr. D. HICKS, Campbell-street, Sydney, he will receive a letter, per Marco Polo, from England.

EDUCATION.—Aberglaslyn House, West Maitland, (better known as Hosier's Mansion). The Misses HALL continue to receive a limited number of young ladies as resident pupils.
The course of instruction comprises a thorough English education, with Music, Singing, Drawing, and the French and German languages, which are taught by a lady a native of the Continent of Europe, who resides in the house.
The lovely and healthy situation of the house and grounds is so generally known as to need no comment.
Vacancies for two pupils for the next quarter, commencing April the first. Terms and reference may be had on application to Messrs. WAUGH and COX; or to W. B. PIDDINGTON, Esq., George-street, Sydney.

LONDON AGENCY.—W. W. STABLES and CO., 84, Great St. Helens, London.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, the most effectual remedy for Old Wounds and Ulcers.—The wonderful cures daily effected by these celebrated remedies have established them with the residents of Australasia as two of the finest preparations ever made known, and it is an astonishing fact that they will heal and cure old wounds and ulcers of twenty years' standing, even after every other treatment has been resorted to ineffectually. All cutaneous eruptions readily yield to their mighty power, and in the cure of asthma they are invaluable. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London; and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s., 3?., 8?. 13s., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

£7000 TO LEND, in one or more sums, on good security, by mortgage. Apply to Mr. WM. CRASE, 249, Pitt-street South.

ANY LADY wishing to establish a Private Boarding House may do so upon favourable terms, in a genteelly furnished house, beautifully situated, by applying to Mr. CARDOZO, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

APARTMENTS.—Wanted by a single Gentleman, furnished or unfurnished Apartments in Paddington or Waverley. Address Box 188, Post Office.

A RESIDENCE.—Wanted to rent five or six rooms, with garden, paddock, &c., within six or seven miles of Sydney. Address, Box, 279.

A YOUNG LADY, preferring the country, would be glad to meet with a situation in a drapery store; has a good knowledge of millinery. Address *Herald* Office.

A PAPERHANGER and Canvas Hand, of colonial experience, requires employment. Work undertaken by contract, and guaranteed as to durability and effect. Address A. W., Post Office, Newtown.

CAPTAIN'S CLERK.—Wanted, a Situation as above. A. A. *Herald* Office.

COALS.—Wanted about 300 tons delivered at a southern port. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

COTTAGE WANTED, to Rent or Purchase; to contain not less than four rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, with water on the premises, and a small garden at a convenient distance from the Post Office. Apply to A. C., Messrs. Waugh and Cox, bookbinders, George-street.

DRAPERY.—Wanted an experienced Assistant. W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

DRAPER'S Assistant Wanted, an active Hand. JOHN SKINNER, Sydney House, 105, Pitt-street.

GROOM.—Wanted a Groom, thoroughly up to his business, sobriety indispensable. Apply to Mrs. FAWSEY, Registry office, King-street.

HOUSE.—Wanted, a Commodious Family Residence, with stabling, garden, &c., a short distance from Sydney. Direct A. B., 88, Pitt-street.

HOLBORN HOUSE.—Wanted, a Boy; one who has been awhile at the trade preferred. Apply to the undersigned.—J. MELLEY, Bootmaker, No. 43, Pitt-street North, next Sheffield Warehouse.

LAW.—Wanted a Gentleman thoroughly competent to the management of the Equity department, salary liberal sobriety indispensable. Apply to

PARRAMATTA ELECTION.—

MY DEAR SIR,—I am requested by the Committee for conducting your election for the borough of Parramatta to forward you the enclosed address which has been very generally distributed about this town, and to request you to be kind enough to give me your reply thereto, with your remarks and observations thereon.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,
J. M. GOULD, Hon. Sec.

H. W. Parker, Esq., M.L.C., Cloverly, Watson's Bay.
Parramatta, 5th March, 1856.

[Copy of the address enclosed in the above letter.]

Address of the committee to secure the return of James Byrnes, Esq., as one of the representatives in the Legislative Assembly for the borough of Parramatta, to the general body of electors.

Gentlemen Electors,—Your committee deem it expedient to express in distinct terms the reasons which actuated them in the first instance to obtain the numerous signatures to the requisition presented to Mr. James Byrnes, and which have induced the unanimous adoption of the resolution to persevere in the firm determination to secure his election notwithstanding Mr. Byrnes' engagements with another constituency.

Mr. Byrnes has sufficiently explained the reasons which prevented him originally from offering himself as a candidate for this borough, when a factious opposition appeared against the present honourable member, and some surprise was felt by the majority of influential electors of the hasty acceptance by Mr. Parker of an address presented to him by Mr. G. Pye. However, as generally the electors personally respect Mr. Parker, and were favourable that he should represent the borough, provided his views and opinions coincided with those of the majority of electors no opposition was offered to his election until (to use his own words) he came spontaneously forward to satisfy this particular constituency that his (Mr. Parker's) opinions on important political questions were in accordance with the views of the majority of the voters.

But, unfortunately, Mr. Parker's address to the meeting of electors, convened by him on the 17th of January last, proved that on all the important topics which at this time agitate the public mind, he (Mr. Parker) entertained deliberate and fixed views and opinions, diametrically opposed to those of the great majority of the intelligent electors of Parramatta. After forcibly expressing himself against the principle of nominee ism as perfectly indefensible, still, upon mature consideration, and bearing in mind the peculiar origin of this colony, he deems it best that we should have a nominated Upper House. Next, Mr. Parker expresses his disapproval of the only feature in the New Constitution Act which in some measure reconciles the public and without which it would be absolutely repudiated—namely, the principle of responsible government, which he considers unsuitable for this colony, or in other words, "that we are not yet ripe for it." Upon the two-third clause, which requires immediate attention, Mr. Parker remained silent, till questioned in the most courteous terms, when his replies were evasive and most unsatisfactory, but clearly indicating that he was firmly disposed to uphold it if possible, having adopted it after much deliberation.

After these declarations on the part of Mr. Parker, it is evident that no elector having any self-respect could possibly vote for him; nor can your Committee, from the high estimation in which they hold Mr. Parker's public character, suppose that he expects any one to vote for him whose views and opinions do not coincide with those he has frankly and honourably expressed, although they may militate against his election for this borough.

It has, consequently, become necessary to fix upon a gentleman whose political opinions are known, and in whom the electors repose perfect confidence. Mr. James Byrnes is the man whom your Committee confidently recommend to the electors of Parramatta to send into the Legislative Assembly as a colleague to our present respected member.

Your committee has not overlooked the contingency that Mr. Byrnes might be elected for Bathurst, and be obliged by his engagement to take his seat for that constituency, but notwithstanding this consideration your committee strongly urge upon you firmly to persevere in your energetic endeavours to secure his return for Parramatta, in order to secure his services in case of his not being elected for Bathurst, and at any rate to expose the political disgrace that this, the second town of the colony should, through the instrumentality of a particular section of the inhabitants (not all electors, and whose proceedings at election meetings have sufficiently stigmatised them) have a gentleman forced upon them who is entirely opposed to the leading principles which the great majority cherish and value as the foundation of their future and permanent happiness and prosperity.

So long as the present candidates are before the public it is not to be expected that any gentleman of ability and station would enter the lists to contend for the representation of this borough, but should Mr. Byrnes resign his seat after being elected, there can be no doubt that several of the best and most com etent men in the country will compete for the honour to represent a constituency who has evinced the energy and firm determination only to elect the right men, and thus set an example to the constituencies throughout the territory.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN TAYLOR, Hon. Sec.

(Mr. Parker's Reply to the above.)

Watson's Bay, 1st March, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I feel it my duty to offer to the constituency of Parramatta a few observations upon the contents of the "Address" which you enclosed to me. My opinions in that address are very ingeniously misrepresented; but as my real political imperfections are all I ought justly to be held responsible for, I shall take leave to disclaim opinions which I have never entertained.

In the first place, however, I must deny that the requisition was "hastily accepted" by me; I not only took ample time myself for deliberation, but my mind was made up after communication with Mr. Oakes and some of his warmest supporters, and an expression on their part that the course I adopted was altogether honourable, and the only one properly open to me under the circumstances of the case.

I certainly did not allude, at the meeting of the 18th (not the 17th) of January last, to the "peculiar origin" of the colony, as offensively insinuated in alluding to the origin of nomineeism, and tracing its history, I merely pointed out that on the first establishment of this colony representative institutions would have been manifestly impossible, and that the nominee system was a reasonable alternative.

With regard to nomineeism, under our new constitution, I stated that, in my opinion, a nominated Upper Chamber would bear the nearest resemblance to the Upper House of Parliament that the difficulty appeared to me, under two elective chambers, as to whether each would not have an equal claim to the control of the purse-strings.

I closed my remarks, however, on the nominee subject with a distinct assurance that if any elective substitute could be proposed from the difficulties that I had pointed out, I should cheerfully give my support to it; and moreover, that if the voice of the country was unmistakably averse to nomineeism, I should feel it my duty to yield my own opinions.

As to responsible government being held in disapprobation by me, the very reverse is the only fact I doubted, and still doubt, whether difficulties may not arise in launching it successfully into practical operation; but to impute to me that I am opposed to responsible government is to misrepresent me in a very grave particular.

On the subject of the two-thirds clause, it seems only necessary for me to remark that even admitting, which I deny, that my replies were "evasive and most unsatisfactory," my letter to yourself on the following day, written after a more careful perusal of the Act of Parliament, the Constitution Act, and the despatch from the Secretary of State, taken in connection, informed you very explicitly that I was prepared to give my full attention to the entire subject, if elected, for the repeal of the conditions so much objected to. In confirmation of the material portions of the foregoing observations, I would refer to the report of the meeting of the 18th January, contained in the *Herald* of the following day. The report in the *Herald* is rather fuller than the report in the *Empire*, and is generally accurate; by that report I am content to abide, and I feel that a dispassionate perusal of it, as a whole, and not in disjointed or distorted passages, will abundantly bear me out in my present communication.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
HY. WATSON PARKER.

J. M. Gould, Esq., honorary secretary.

PASTORAL DISTRICTS OF WELLINGTON AND BLIGH.—TO WILLIAM ALLISON and JAMES M'CURBIN, Esqrs., and the other gentlemen signing the requisition calling upon me to allow myself to be nominated as their representative in the new Parliament, and to the electors generally:

Gentlemen,—I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of redeeming my promise of giving you an exposition of my political principles.

The New Constitution ought to have a fair trial, I will not go the whole length of saying that it is a boon to the colony, until I see how it works.

Having a large interest in your district it will naturally devolve upon me to promote yours. The repairing of roads,—hitherto neglected,—the establishment of police stations where police are required; in fact the expenditure of the revenue which is derived from your district in useful improvements of this kind, will engage my earnest attention.

I believe that the squatter can lose nothing by yielding to the loudly expressed desire of the people to unlock the lands, the interests of the farmer and grazier are closely connected, and greatly depending on each other, I would therefore endeavour to remove the difficulties at present existing in the survey department, in the way of immediate selection and purchase of small farms.

The extension of country towns would tend much to the development of the resources of the interior, I would afford every facility and encouragement to people of small means to settle down in this way, and to secure to them all the privileges and advantages likely to advance an industrious community.

I am fully alive to the claims of the squatters, and will always support them consistently with those of other classes of the community.

Any system of education, that would bring its blessings within the reach of the youth of the interior, would receive my warmest support.

In every other respect I would enter the House as your representative, unshackled; promising only to be guided by the principles which I have now declared, and should I have the honour of being returned as your chosen representative, I shall, to the best of my ability, serve you faithfully.

W. F. BUCHANAN.

Erringuerring, Castlereagh River, February 18th, 1856.

MR. WILLIAM MONTAGUE MANNING for the South Riding of the County of Cumberland.—The following gentlemen have consented to act as a Central Committee for securing the election of the abovenamed gentleman:—

Mr. E. W. Cameron	Mr. Geo. R. Nichols
T. W. Bowden	David Peden
John Croft	Henry Prince
George Hill	Lewis Samuel
Thomas Holt	R. J. Want
Robert Johnson	J. J. Kettle
William Jolly	Wm. Carron
Thomas Taylor	Francis O'Brien
Edward Knox	Felix Wilson
Richard Driver	J. C. Laycock

With power to add to their number.

J. T. Gannon, } Hon. Secretaries.
F. O'Brien, }

LOCAL COMMITTEES:

CAMPBELLTOWN.

Mr. John Bray, J.P.	Mr. Robert Woodbridge
John Hurley	Thomas Hammond
F. W. Hammond	James Fitzpatrick
W. Fowler	John Hannan
Henry Rose	John Duross
Patrick Fennell	Michael Byrne
John Doyle	Edward Whologan
John Vardy	John Knolleston
Denis O'Brien	William Ray
William Burrell	James Connors
Patrick Brennan	Richard Meade
Denis Sheils	Thomas Byrne
John Vidler	

With power to add to their number.

LIVERPOOL.

Captain Moore, J.P.	Mr. J. H. Atkinson
Mr. C. L. Bayley, J.P.	T. Bleuman
G. T. Rowe	Chippendale's
Stephen Pearce	C. Bonher
Captain Thomas Watson	J. Melville

With power to add to their number.

Local Committees are being formed at the various districts comprised in the South Riding.

All communications for the Committee are requested to be forwarded to the Secretaries, No. 59, Pitt-street, Sydney.

J. T. GANNON } Honorary
F. O'BRIEN } Secretaries.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.—GENTLEMEN,—

Many considerations would induce me to avail myself, for a time, of the opportunity now open to me of retiring from public life, but for the conviction that the public have a right to the offer of my services in the Legislative Assembly, and that it would not become me to withhold them at so critical a time, if any large and intelligent constituency should think them worthy of acceptance.

Though invited to come forward for other electoral districts, I prefer to offer myself for the representation of South Cumberland, in the belief that the electors of a metropolitan county must, more closely than any other constituency, represent the general public of the country; and that from the far greater variety of their positions, employments, and interests, they must enjoy a superior freedom from class preferences and be, therefore, more inclined to elect as their representative one who heartily repudiates all legislative and executive action not ultimately addressed to the general welfare of the entire community.

Nearly eighteen years passed in the service of the colony, have kept me so prominently under public observation that you have had opportunities of no ordinary character for forming your own estimate of my fitness for the trust I now solicit at your hands. Whatever your judgment may have been upon particular acts and opinions, I am not without hope that you will be disposed to regard me as one whose sense of the obligations of duty is sufficient to promise fidelity to his trust and active endeavours to be of use to the country.

But on this occasion, you have a right to expect an explicit statement of my views upon the leading topics of public anxiety; and I am myself desirous that those views should be well understood, and that my return should depend upon your general concurrence in them.

And first, as to our New Constitution. It is the law of the land, and, as such, should be respected. It is the established constitution of the country, and, as such, should be held sacred from new political experiment until it has been fairly tried and found wanting. Whatever our individual opinions may be, it behoves us to remember that frequent constitutional changes become grave evils in themselves by unsettling the institutions of a country and preventing confidence in the future; and that no fundamental changes are justifiable until it has become manifest that they may be expected to produce benefits by which those evils will be outweighed. My own opinion is that our present Legislative Constitution is the best that has been struggled for, as being the nearest practical approach to that great constitution which has the warmest hold upon our affections, and which has proved the most stable, yet progressive, and the most conducive to genuine liberty that the world yet knows; but I have from the first been impressed with a grave conviction (in which it were well if there were others participated) that, in deciding as the Constitution of our future Legislative Chambers we were dealing with a question upon which time and the course of coming events could alone pronounce authoritatively, and which, as applied to the future, was too deep and too speculative for presumptuous opinion. I am, therefore, not pledged to a blind adherence to all the features of the Constitution, but I hold it to be a sacred duty, in which no true friend of the colony will fail, to put it to the test of actual experience, with an honest and hearty desire to make it work with the utmost advantage to the public. That part, indeed, of the Act which requires immediate attention for the sanction of any change, I am not unwilling to abandon, if the sense of the country should be decidedly against it. The precedent for the provision is (I believe) American, not English; and although I acknowledge the wisdom of those who sought to impose a check upon hasty changes, I see little reason for wishing to preserve a feature which is not to be found in the British Parliamentary Constitution; and if it be generally distasteful to the people of this colony, I shall be content to hope that the discretion of simple majorities in our Legislature, and the wisdom of our constituencies may prove a sufficient protection against rash innovation.

I am an advocate for the establishment of municipal institutions throughout the country. It was at my instance that a "Bill for promoting the Public Health, Convenience, and Enjoyment," was twice brought under the attention of the late Council, and it will be my earnest wish to see the measure passed with such modifications as may be found desirable. No right-thinking colonist can contemplate with complacency the utter helplessness of our towns and districts for all purposes of local improvement and convenience; nor observe without pain the entire absence of those minor spheres of public duty which are so essential to the training of men to public usefulness, and to the elevation of their thoughts above the confined circle of their own interests and affections.

I will do my utmost to promote general education of that character which will most advance the intelligence, religion, and virtue of the people. Though opposed to the interference which would force any system of education upon those who conscientiously disapprove of it, and prepared to continue the aid hitherto given to Denominational Schools, I think the National system not only unlike in a superior degree sound secular education with broad religious instruction, but better suited to the requirements of a community so much dispersed and widely separated by differences of race as that of this colony. Believing that, after all, the success of each school will depend more upon the teacher than the system, I will advocate such liberality of remuneration to this most valuable class of public servants as will be calculated to secure a high degree of competency.

In all questions of government which may come before the Assembly, my first anxiety will be to see that amidst the contests and heats of parties the public faith of the Government and country be maintained inviolate, and to secure the observance of such high principles of government as will give confidence and respect at home, and earn for the colony abroad an honourable reputation.

The introduction of responsible government will render necessary an extensive remodelling of our official system, and will give an excellent opportunity for administrative reform. Upon this duty I shall be ready to enter boldly, with a view to greater simplicity, efficiency, and rapidity in the conduct of official business. The attention now directed to this subject at home may prove very useful to us in this colony.

I shall be anxious to adopt some scheme by which public justice—civil and criminal—may be made more accessible to the inhabitants of the remote districts, with due regard to economy on the finances of the country. It will give me great satisfaction also to continue my humble exertions towards rendering the law more simple and rational in those particulars in which reform is needed.

On the very difficult subject of the management of the Crown lands, I will give my best attention, with a determination to do justice to all parties, and to put both the pastoral and agricultural interests upon the footing best calculated to promote the advancement and general prosperity of the colony.

I shall have every disposition to support the formation of Railways and other public works necessary for developing the resources of the country; but in considering schemes for these purposes I shall weigh well the cost against the probable results, and shall not leave out of sight the grave inconvenience of a disproportionate public indebtedness.

Gentlemen, I will now only add that, if you should select me as one of your representatives, I shall be deeply sensible of the honour, and very grateful for the opportunities for usefulness you will have conferred.

Sydney, February 8, 1856. W. M. MANNING.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.—

Gentlemen,—The honour which you conferred on my colleague, Mr. Fitzgerald, and on myself at the last General Election, is again at your disposal; and, in reference to the wishes of those electors who may deserve that I should again seek the high distinction of being your representative, I beg to solicit your support at the forthcoming election. I regret that it will be impossible for me to wait upon you individually, but I shall endeavour to meet you at the various polling places before the day of nomination, and if as your representative my place is not taken with your approval, I trust that I shall again be elected to enforce those opinions which were expressed in the indignant protest of the Sydney and Cumberland electors, without which the famous Constitution Act would have passed unchallenged by the people it was framed to bind, and who are now almost unanimous in its amendment.

During the passing of that Act I endeavoured to give to the future Legislature that power and durability which, I believe, can only be based upon an elective foundation, but the tendency to class legislation, fortified by precedents which are wholly inapplicable to this country, was triumphant, and the result of that contest is most discouraging.

Whatever may have been, in the opinion of others, my errors or defaults as your representative, I rely on your indulgence, but my political opinions are unchanged, and I have nothing to recant or unsay. Having had the welfare and honour of this country alone in view, I have supported all just and liberal measures, and have endeavoured to lay the foundation of future good government, and to prevent that retrograde policy which has been permitted by the representatives of the country. I look forward with grave apprehension to the practical results of our untried scheme of government, by which all the powers of the state will merge in the Legislative Assembly, thereby depriving you of that protection which, under the British Constitution, results from the mutual restraint of the three estates of the realm. We shall certainly have but one estate, whose excessive power may become dangerous. With these views, and caring more for the public safety than for private convenience, I have endeavoured to release the Press from our peculiar colonial restrictions, which are not tolerated in England.

By maintaining the power and just privileges of the Fourth Estate, the inefficiency of a nominee Council would be of less moment. In the struggle to grasp and retain State offices, and the salaries, patronage, and pensions which they command, you will see much of that jobbery and corruption which under responsible Government cannot be altogether avoided, the noble heritage. the waste lands of the colony, will be a tempting mortgage and good security for millions which may be squandered by ignorance or corruption, and you will find that the security of the component parts of a nation individually, like that of many nations collectively, is most surely preserved by the balance of powers, established authority is always abused. On ourselves will depend your future safety and prosperity. Demand, seize, and hold fast, therefore, the power of reforming bad government, which you do not now possess. Failing to get rid of the Nominee Council, you may find a palliative in short Parliaments.

In order to obtain and appreciate good government, education must be largely diffused, and men must be trained to think and act as responsible members of the community. Moral and religious training I look upon as essential to qualify men either to govern or obey; and I have therefore supported both the National and the Denominational systems of education, and a fair distribution of the State support for the latter. By educating the many I would prevent that abuse of the power of knowledge which can now be practised upon ignorant persons by the few who are possessed of more information.

The encowment of the University has been a signal act of munificence, but a wide foundation of national education must be laid to sustain it in costly superstructure. I have stated that in my opinion the present system of taxation is unjust and dangerous, because, although it is simple and at present readily collected, it is levied on industry and depends too much on the willingness and ability of the labouring classes to pay an excessive price for articles of general consumption, leaving untouched the great mass of property which ought to be made to pay for the protection which it enjoys. A fall in the labour market would deprive the working classes of their usual comforts, and leave an empty exchequer. I have suggested stamp duties and various direct charges upon property to diminish the present burthen, and provide a more permanent and equitable revenue. The inefficiency and corruption of some of the Government departments have called for the interference of the Legislative Council to an extent which will not, I trust, be necessary under responsible Government.

The amendment of the Constitution Act, which is now the law, must only be effected by constitutional means; and those who now, for the first time, talk so fluently about its alteration, ought to remember that great organic changes in the government of a country, to be safe, must follow Nature's laws and be the work of time.

It may be questioned whether some of the most unreasonable provisions of that Act are not in their nature incapable of being repealed, except at the sacrifice of that good faith and national honour which must be maintained at all cost.

On the various and important questions connected with the management of the waste lands, our internal communication, free trade, municipal institutions, and the necessity for administrative reform, I need not repeat those opinions which I have so often expressed in public, and of which your approval was declared by the result of the last General Election in my favour. I have no personal indisposition to involve myself in the responsibility of public duty, but if you are pleased again to confer on me the honourable distinction of being your representative, I will serve you to the best of my ability; and failing at any time to adhere to my declared political opinions, I will resign my seat.

I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
JOHN BAYLEY DARVALL.

INVESTMENTS in Government Debentures, on the Shares of the several Banking and other Companies, may always be obtained or disposed of, on application to W. J. LENNON, stock share broker, No. 35, late 205, Pitt-street.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER AND MACQUARIE.—Gentlemen,—In soliciting your suffrages at the approaching election of a member to represent your conjoined Counties in the New Parliament, it is necessary I should explain to you briefly my political views.

I beg to inform you that I am in favour of the New Constitution, convinced that the prosperity of our country depends very much upon giving it a fair trial. It is possible that it may be found necessary to make some change in its provisions, and if it should be so, no one will be more ready than myself to effect it; but, as the good government of a country depends as much on the stability of its Constitution, I shall not be moved in all in disturbing its working except upon good and sufficient reason.

I am an earnest supporter of Education, extending from the primary schools to the highest branches of Literature and Science, convinced that with the large measure of self-government which we are about to enjoy, it is indispensable to the future welfare of our adopted country that Education should be diffused to the greatest possible extent to all classes of the community.

Although I approve of the exertions made by various denominations of Christians to maintain their Clergy, I am of opinion that in our colony (at least for the present) it is really necessary to grant State support to the Ministers of Religion, in proportion to the amount subscribed by the Congregations.

Public works will command my best attention. I shall advocate, if necessary, the raising of capital by loan to carry out such permanent works as may conduce to the development of the resources of this great country, particularly in the construction of Railways, which I consider indispensable to its prosperity.

In advocating the general system of Railways throughout the colony, I shall not lose sight of the importance of roads connecting the interior of the country with the coast, and the improvement of navigable rivers, harbours, &c.

Having spent three-fourths of my life in the colony, and possessing property which indentifies me with most of its interests, particularly with that of the wheat-producing population, with whom I have been connected for the last thirty years, I feel that my general views and interests must, to a great extent, be identified with those of the Electors of Gloucester and Macquarie; and I beg to add, that should I be honoured by your confidence in being returned as your representative, my best efforts shall be exerted in promoting the welfare of my Constituency, and that of the colony generally.

I hope, at an early period, to have the pleasure of visiting your Districts, when I shall make myself acquainted with its character and requirements, and be prepared, if needed, to offer further explanations of my political views and intentions.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THOMAS BARKER.

TO GEORGE BOWMAN, ESQ., Member of the Legislative Council for the United Counties of Northumberland and Hunter.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of the above Counties, approving of your past meritorious attention to your duties, and honest expression of your opinions as evinced by your votes, hereby request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as one of their representatives in the ensuing House of Assembly, and pledge themselves to use their utmost influence to secure your return.

John Gaggin, J.P.	John Lumsley
Andrew M'Dougall, J.P.	Alexander Mudro
Edward Parnell, J.P.	F. W. Thrum
John W. Campbell	Hugh M'Gowan
William Meyer	John Shanahan
James Moore	Hugh Munro
Charles Preist	Benjamin Gore
William Whiteman	T. Hope
Thomas Wm. Hughes	Alexander Johnston
John Johnston	John Munro
Thomas Noble	James Kingsbury
Bernard M'Cusker	John Crampton
Dr. Frederick Calor	Thomas Ellis
Michael Geary	Owen Hines
Patrick Brady	Oliver Saunders
William Ellis, jun.	William Holden
Richard Aleorn	Matthew Ward
Thomas Williams	James Nugent
John Hine	George Freeman
William Tristram	John Ovens
James Bedford	Samuel Cliff
Henry Tudor	William Cliff
James Ball	Joseph Cliff
Edward Doyle	Richard Callaby
Edmund Doyle	Samuel Gale
Walter Smith	James Duff
Leslie Smith	Henry Ham
John Redradge	John Pittman
Peter Settle	William Smith
James Edwards	Bernard M'Manus
John Smith	Thomas Hanley
Nathan Joseph	H. R. Craddock
Richard Nichols	William Waddle
George Taylor	James M'Cullock
W. D. Bourke	Patrick Galvin
William Shepherd	Alexander Johnston
Edward Franks	Hugh Murray
James Cox	William Clegg
John Grady	Joseph Seaford
Michael Ryan	Samuel Hawthorn.
William Charlton	John Gair
Atkinson Tighe	George Menzies
Robert Dunlop	Elijah Pratten
James Morris	Andrew Morgan
Stephen Drummond	William Sharp
William Oldham	James Mulhalland
James Milton	Thomas Tudor
John Walton	James Boyden
John Smith	William Wonders
James Cappord	James Morgans
Daniel Stearns	Daniel Golden
Robert Williamson	Enoch Davis
Thomas Swan	William Bear
Martin Richardson	William Shockes
William Greaves	John Eyers
James Lindsay	Robert Harvey

To John Gaggin, Esq., J.P., Andrew M'Dougall, Esq., J.P., Edward Parnell, Esq., J.P., and other gentlemen signing the above requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—In acknowledging the receipt of the above requisition, and the honour you have conferred on me, in again inviting me to become one of your representatives in the New House of Assembly, in what I sincerely expected, and now feel want of words to express my gratitude, seeing the spontaneous way it has been tendered, the number and respectability of the signatures, make the honor you intend to confer doubly appreciated. I now most cordially accept your request, and trust, should you succeed in your wishes, I shall ever prove worthy of your confidence.

In casting a retrospective glance over my past career, as one of your representatives, I think I may say I have fulfilled my pledge in voting and acting independently, on every occasion, for the general good of the colony, and when an opportunity offered, more immediately for the constituencies for whom I was an humble co-representative. Should you again succeed in placing me in that enviable and honorable position, as one of your representatives in the New House of Assembly, I shall as a colonist, an Englishman, and your representative, always act with that fearless independence, that has heretofore characterised my conduct in Council.

I will take an early opportunity of visiting your various localities, and again afford you an opportunity of putting any questions to me, or any suggestions they may wish to make.

In conclusion, gentlemen electors, I most sincerely thank you for the honour you have conferred, and trust that we, as electors and representative, will always meet, and continue to have that confidence in each other, of which your present requisition is a proof, and such should always exist between them. With my best wishes for the prosperity of the electors and inhabitants of the United Counties of Northumberland and Hunter, and health and happiness to their families,

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
GEORGE BOWMAN.

TO R. S. ROSS, Esq., Sydney.—SIR,—We, the resident electors of Campbelltown, embracing a portion of the Cumberland Boroughs, having heard with much pleasure the liberal and manly exposition of your political principles, and feeling confident that we cannot commit our interests to better hands, pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to secure your return.

John Hurley	Michael Hickey
Lawrence Kendall	Michael Mandigan
Jos. T. Dennis	Thomas Slater
John Kighran	James Hickey
John Doyle	John Bicklesford
William Burrell	Thomas Boulton
Edmund Fitzgerald	Michael Byrne, the younger
Bryan Melguire	Thomas Gill
James Campbell	Richard Stewart
Joseph Henderson	Joseph Flan
James Shiels	Richard North
Dennis Shiels	Patrick Doolan
Michael Byrne	Michael Tooby
Sylvester Byrne	Samuel Parker
Dennis O'Brien	Edmund Broughill
John M'Grath	Charles Thompson
Patrick Clifton	William Gilchrist
Robert Woodbridge	James Heaney
William Keenhan	Thomas M'Guan
Michael Brennan	Patrick Flannagan
John Sullivan	Thomas Corbett
Benjamin Samuda	Edward Croft
William Saunder	Bernard M'Carney
Edward Wiliinson	William Hannon
John M'Alister	George Payne
Richard M'Alister	John Ifield.
Patrick M'Mahon	

REPLY.

To John Hurley, Lawrence Kendall, Joseph T. Dennis, and John Kighran, Esquires, and other gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I sincerely thank you for the very flattering requisition which I have this day received. I am happy to think that the speech which I delivered in your town should have met with such general approval. Whether returned or not as your representative, I shall always look back with pleasure upon the evening I had the honour of addressing you. In the event of my being returned you may depend upon it I shall be always at my post; and any matter of local interest which you may confide to my care, shall be honestly represented.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
Sydney, February 21, 1856. ROBERT SCOTT ROSS.

TO R. S. ROSS, Esq., of SYDNEY.—

SIR,—We, the residents of Liverpool, and electors of the Boroughs of Cumberland, having heard your political opinions, in public meeting assembled, being satisfied with the sentiments to which you then gave expression, request you to allow yourself to be placed in nomination as our representative in the Law Parliament, feeling perfectly satisfied that the interests of this important portion of the colony cannot be confided to better hands; and we pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavours to secure your return.

C. H. Bayley, J.P.	George Girling
J. H. Atkinson	James Bones
A. T. Faunce, J.P.	Benjamin G. Salmon
Ernest Goertz	John Graney
H. S. Beresford	William Haiton
P. B. Micholland	James May
J. B. Watson, J.P.	Peter Manton
Richard Brotherton	Wm. Barrett
David Armstrong	J. T. Taylor
W. H. Elger	C. M. S. Browne
Alfred Wilson	John C. Brown
John Trott	Joseph Wearne
James Bowles	Stephen Whiteman
Robert Miller	Hiram Quin.
W. Munro	J. Patmore
A. Munro	

REPLY.

To C. L. Bayley, Esq., J.P., J. B. Watson, Esq., J.P., A. J. Faunce, Esq., J.P., J. H. Atkinson, Esq., H. S. Beresford, Esq., and the other gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel deeply sensible of the honour you have conferred upon me in the requisition which I have this day received; it will be unnecessary for me in reply to enter upon an exposition of my political sentiments, having already addressed you. Of this you may rest assured, in the event of my being returned as your member, that my time, and whatever abilities I may possess, shall be devoted, not only to the interests of your district and the Cumberland Boroughs, but the colony in general.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
Sydney, February 11, 1856. ROBERT SCOTT ROSS.

PUBLICANS.—Get your Applications prepared before TUESDAY, the 25th, by Mr. DELOHERY, Bathurst-street. Houses to LET, suitable for large or small capitalists.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—PENRITH.—

Mr. R. S. ROSS'S Working Committee:—

Mr. J. Wallis	Mr. T. A. Salmon
J. Margeron	G. C. Kendall
E. Hervy	G. Jourdan
M. Reed	C. Goodwin
R. Willis	M. Mason
W. C. Robbins	J. Kennedy
J. Cox	D. De'an
W. Feld	W. Hogan
P. Wyche	J. Gibson.
J. Lott	H. Heavey
H. Gillett	

M. C. TREANOR, Honorary Secretary.

Sydney, February 21, 1856.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, established (*with important privileges under the Acts of Council 7 Vict. No. 10 and 14 Vict. No. for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for children and Old Age.* On the principle (*proved by an experience of 130 years of kindred Institutions in the mother country to be the most equitable and safest for the assured*) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Chief Office—Moet's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney

COLONIAL INSURANCE. RATES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated by Act of Council.

The above COMPANY will receive applications for the INSURANCE of HOUSES and other BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE and CHATTEL PROPERTY, of every description, in town or country, at reasonable rates of premium.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY IS £250,000,

With power to increase the amount to meet the business of the Company.

The list of Shareholders is open to public inspection, and persons desirous of other information respecting the Company will meet with attention at the office.

As it is intended that the convenience of all classes of Colonists shall be consulted by the Company, persons anxious to insure their property under unusual circumstances are invited to make application, and, if found practicable, the insurance will be granted under special conditions.

Where urgency is necessary, a deposit will be received at once for insuring property until the next meeting of the Board of Directors; the amount will be considered part of the premium on more regular insurance being effected, or returned if the application be declined by the Board.

The business of the old *Sydney Fire Insurance Company* will be transferred, as soon as possible, to the new Company, and the members are informed that larger risks will now be taken at reduced rates than were taken formerly, so that greater convenience will be afforded them, and there will be no liability upon insurers who wish to change to the new company.

There is a reserve of 5000 shares to be issuable at par for the next six months, or sooner, to parties insuring and making special application for them. The discretion of the Board of Directors will be used in allotting the shares to applicants, according to the encouragement applied for or otherwise.

The present Company has been formed with the view of creating a portion of the profits to be derived from an important and useful business—exclusively colonial—and to preserve the income of the old Company from passing into the hands of the English Companies, and thereby becoming a loss to the country generally.

The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr. BOWN'S Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services.

RATES.

Buildings—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 2s. 6d. and upwards
Buildings—shingled ditto, ditto ditto, 3s. 6d. and upwards
Wooden buildings—metal or slated roof, 5s. and upwards
Wooden ditto, shingled, special.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS HOLT, Esq., Chairman
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., Deputy Chairman
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
S. D. GORDON, Esq.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq.
FREDERICK ISAACS, Esq.

SURVEYOR.

JAMES HUME, Esq.

SECRETARY.

JAMES SUTHERLAND MITCHELL.

Office—No. 5, Bridge-street, near George-street, Sydney.

Country Agents who will supply forms of application and receive proposals from persons wishing to insure:—

Maitland—A. Dodds, Esq.
Newcastle—George Mitchell, Esq.
Bathurst—L. Sayerant, Esq.
Goulburn—R. Craig, Esq.
Wollongong—George Hewlett, Esq.
Windsor—J. Dawson, Esq.
Moreton Bay—Henry Buckley, Esq.
Dungog—Peter M'William
Liverpool—C. Oberle
Parramatta—E. Mason, Esq.
Mudgee—Messrs. Walker and Smith
Portmacquarie—Horatio Toser, Esq.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

SYDNEY BRANCH.

Office—Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurance will be received.

TOWNS and PARLEY, agents.

GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Transferable Railway Debentures of £100 each.
Term, seven years. Rate of Interest, 8 per cent.

In conformity with the provisions of the Acts of Council, incorporating the Company, and with the order of Shareholders, passed at the Fourth Half-yearly Meeting, on the 3rd July, 1855, the Directors are prepared to receive sealed Tenders from persons desirous of investing in the Debentures of the Company, for the Sum of Twenty-five Thousand Pounds Sterling, on the following security, and subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.:

I. The Loan will be secured on the Property of the Company, and the Rates to be raised by virtue of their Act.

II. Tenders will be received for Sums not less than One Hundred Pounds upwards; but each Tender must be for an even sum of Hundreds of Pounds, and must be endorsed, "Tender for Debentures."

III. If any Tender be accepted, Debentures for £100 each will be issued for the amount tendered for, and will bear Interest at the rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum, payable Half-Yearly, on the 1st January, and 1st July, at the option of the Holder, either at the Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Geelong, or Sydney; or at the Company's Bankers, in London.

IV. The Principal will not be payable for Seven Years, from the date of the Debentures, which will be the 1st April, 1856.

V. The amount tendered for, if accepted, must be paid in Cash, and Debentures will be issued for such amount, on and after the 5th day of April.

Tenders, stating Name and Address of the Tenderer, the amount offered, and the place where payment of Interest is desired, will be received, addressed to the Board of Directors, at the Office, Geelong, until the 31st day of March, 1856.

Any further information may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, at the Company's Office, Geelong.

By order of the Board,
MARTIN BHOLL, Secretary.

Offices, Terminus, Geelong, February 28th, 1856.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN SYDNEY:
Edward Knox, Esq., Chairman.
John Gilchrist, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. K. Holden, Esq. | Joseph Willis, Esq.
Daniel Cooper, Esq. | Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq.
Swinton Boult, Esq., Secretary to the Company.

MEDICAL REFEREES.
John M'Farlane, Esq., M.D.
Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq.
BANKERS—The Bank of Australasia.
SOLICIT

nd other principal towns of the colony, for he was sure their streets, roads, and bridges, would never be well managed unless in the hands of local bodies. He agreed with Mr. Duffy that the New Constitution, with all its faults, was one that he would sooner live under than in England, Ireland, or Scotland. He trusted they would not send imbecile men into the Assembly. A few old ones would be sufficient; but they required, and could not do without, some young and fresh men who would do their work. As to the two-thirds clause, he would blot out, eradicate, annihilate, and destroy it. With respect to the Upper House, he could not think of any better plan than that now existing; and although Mr Wentworth had given the people of Sydney three months to make a better, they could not, shewing that one great mind could rule thousands. Mr. Ross then spoke in favour of a federal union of the colonies. He thought it necessary, because no bill to alter the constitution could pass without going to the Secretaries of Downing street. Though a voluntary himself, he would not interfere with the existing support of religion. He was in favour of the National system of education, but would not interfere with the Denominational. He had been asked that evening, by Dr. Selkirk, if he did not mean to retire from the contest; he told that gentleman, and he told them then, that he did not mean to do so; he would no doubt retire—to his bed, (laughter) but if Mr Hall were to put down a thousand sovereigns on the table to him that night, he would not retire. (Cheers.) He hoped that whether at the top or the bottom of the poll, he would be in the same good humour as he was that night. Mr. Ross then concluded with the following lines:—

"No'er tell me of glories serenely adorning
The close of our day, the calm eve of our night;
Give me back, give me back the mild freshness of morning,
Her clouds and her tears are worth evening's best light."

(Great cheering.)

Mr. REDMAN rose and claimed the right of reply. He answered Mr. Ross at some length on the Scab Act and the Land question. He felt satisfied that Mr. Ross had some private interest in the squatters. He would not unreasonably cry down the squatters. Mr. Redman then alluded to his decided preference to the National system of education; and expatiated at length upon religious liberty and its voluntary maintenance. He was in favour of additional representation to the constituencies of the colony. Mr. Redman also advocated universal suffrage and vote by ballot. After some further observations, which time will not permit us to report fully, Mr. Redman resumed his seat amidst considerable applause.

Dr. DOWE, the chairman, then intimated that as both candidates had been so well received, as all had gone on harmoniously, and as comparisons were odious, he would not call for any show of hands that evening.

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Ross; three for Mr. Redman; three for the chairman; three for the Queen; the ladies (to which Mr. Ross almost perpetrated a reply), and the "Land we live in." The meeting then separated, about 10 o'clock.

PATERSON.—ELECTIONEERING.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 15.—This past week has been a busy one for our politicians, no less than three candidates having expressed their opinions to small gatherings of the electors in our Court House, which, by the way, is one of that species of mongrel brick and timber edifice, that seems to salute every visitor, especially would be representatives, with "Do something for me, or I'm down on you for certain." Well, Messrs. Arnold and Lang selected Tuesday for their political debut, and before entering upon a notice of their sentiments, I will pause, to ask, what, in the name of wonder, are Mr. Arnold's pretensions for soliciting our votes? Surely, it cannot be the amount of benefit the county has received from any previous efforts of his on its behalf. It can hardly be supposed, moreover, that the small stake he holds in it can be any claim upon us. Is it natural talent? Is it a brilliant education? Is it the mere fact of his residing amongst us, that brings him forward? These are questions to be considered by "the free and independent electors of Durham." Electioneering orations are easily and elegantly got up, to order, but the schoolboy truism of "promises and pie-crusts," being "both made to be broken," is very apropos to the professions that are made on such occasions, and should also be borne in mind; and what "can" have seduced Mr. Lang out of his easy nest? The "Amor Patriæ" seems at a premium indeed, when men who have been doing political and general dormouse for years, suddenly unearth at the most trifling symptoms of a sunny summer, and snug harvest. The name tingles tremendously on the ear, and one cannot get over the idea that one man may write the sermon for another to deliver. Automatons are behind the age, we want stirring, business men, who, like Mr. Jones, have been practically connected with the district and its wants for years, and any "antique gems," like our own Court House, should be replaced by a sounder and more useful article. Mr. Arnold in his address objected to strangers as representatives, thinking it impossible that they would serve the country like a resident in it—wished to see education universally spread—and for parish schools preferred the national system, but thought the denominational might also work well, and be under the inspection of the clergy, who he considered should be supported solely by the voluntary system. In police and other systems he saw much room for improvement—wished land to be opened out to small purchasers, but would not disturb squatters to whom he considered the country pledged. Approved of railways, but thought they had begun at the wrong end. Singleton to Maitland a better commencement than Newcastle to Maitland; wished to see Morpeth the port of the district. Objected to price of land being so reduced as to hold out an inducement to speculators to buy large blocks; disapproved of loans unless money was invested in repaying works; wished to see fair play to the claimants of pensions, but all the time did not consider the country bound in any shape to grant them. Would like to see all local matters managed by local bodies, with a proper share of power, and answered several unimportant questions. Mr. Lang, in a short speech, echoed everything Mr. A. had said, and both parties having been proposed as fit and proper persons to represent us, the motion to that effect was put and carried, and thus ended Tuesday's entertainment. Thursday brought with it Mr. Gordon and his address. He opened the ball with the two-thirds clause, which he denounced, and in part agreed with Mr. Gavan Duffy, that the bill was invalid. With regard to the electorate, he considered that land and property, not so much population, should be represented. Pensions, he admitted, should be given to old servants, but none to the lately created—they were young and able to gather their crumb. Wished to see waste lands opened out, and approved of auction sales; hopes to see the survey department increased and paid by the Legislature; thinks the whole system a difficult one, but if returned would give it his first attention. Would take the squatters' runs from them if required, but compensate them for the loss; advocate railways; but at same time a prudent expenditure of money. Likes municipal institutions, and thinks we want something of the kind here sadly. Wished to see the voluntary system for clergy support, and extensive education, preferring the National system in the interior; and would leave the present denominational schools alone. By educating he considered we would have better magistrates, better police, and no lock-ups; said that though not a resident, he would do all he could for us, without promising too much. Many of our former members were strangers, and one of the last of them never saw the place, and indeed our late local members were of but little use to us. He was untried, but every one must have a beginning. He then offered to answer any question; upon which some very foolish and some very impertinent ones were put, and answered with great command of temper and good grace; some of our politicians were for abolishing free trade, and wished Mr. Gordon to pledge himself to tax imported grain and flour, to the repealing tea and sugar duties, which he refused to listen to, saying (and very fairly) that we might starve but for flour, which did not apply to tea and sugar. At last, a motion was put and carried, that Mr. Gordon is a fit and proper person to represent the county of Durham.

If I have not already occupied too much of your space, I would call public attention to a gross abuse of magisterial power that has been perpetrated lately in this neighbourhood, viz, the appointment of a mere youth, of some 16 years or so, to the duties of a police constable in our township.

Upon my word it's high time the Governor should overhaul the magisterial roster, and expunge not a few of the names to be found there, of parties who are as unfit to hold the commission of the peace, as the aforesaid youth is to arrest, and lodge in "durance vile," any half-groggy disturber of our dreams.

WAGGA WAGGA.

MARCH 13TH.—Yesterday evening a meeting of electors for the Lachlan district was held at Murphy's Inn, North Wagga Wagga, to hear Mr. Macleay, a candidate for their suffrages, give an exposition of his political opinions. The chair was taken by Mr. Wm. Taylor, and after a lengthened address from Mr. Macleay, in which he stated his views on the leading questions of the day, and pointed out some marked inconsistencies in the writings and professions of his rival candidate, Mr. Hardy, it was proposed by Mr Loughnan, and seconded by Mr. F x, that Mr. William Macleay is a fit and proper person to represent the district in the New Parliament. An amendmen was proposed by Mr. M'Intosh, to the effect that Mr Hardy was the right man—only two hands were exhibited in its favour; every one in the room, with these exceptions, declaring for Mr. Loughnan's proposition.

DR. DOUGLASS AT NEWCASTLE.

(Abridged from the Newcastle Telegraph of Saturday.)

A MEETING of the friends favourable to the return of Dr. Douglass was held at the Railway Hotel, Newcastle, on Wednesday, March 12th. Considering the state of the weather it was both numerous and respectable, though, as might be expected, through political excitement, somewhat noisy.

On the motion of Lieutenant SEAVER, Mr. Maitland took the chair. On doing which he said,—It is much better to practice than to preach. I myself have been more accustomed to practise than to deal in words. The meeting had long been acquainted with Dr. Douglass; and he was assured that the Doctor could speak for himself. He hoped a fair hearing would be awarded, and therefore he would call at once upon Dr. Douglass.

The Doctor, on coming forward said, it would be a work of supererogation to ask the meeting to give him a fair hearing—they were bound to give him such a hearing. He had, during the five years he had the honour to be their representative, sought, according to his promises, to promote not only the welfare of his constituents, but also of the colony at large. It was after a service of five years that he could look back to his conduct with satisfaction, for he had broken no promise—he had betrayed no trust confided in him. His aim had ever been the advancement of the colony, in its individual and general interests. Political reform was needed, for there was political corruption and mismanagement; and he was one of the first who said, "I will nail my colours to the mast of political reform—I see evils, and will seek to remedy them." We were labouring under the evils of the convict system, and he was one of the many who sought for emancipation. There were few people who had the courage or generosity to raise a voice for it in those days. Another question was, the application of the lands of the colony. He would throw the waste lands open to all classes of purchasers; but he would not interfere with those who now held their leases. He was for their fair distribution. He wished no isolated interest to predominate. He could appeal to all the acts he had done, and he could assure the meeting that he had carried out every proposition which had been made to him. A representative member should be viewed according to the character given him, or according to that which he has acquired. He (Dr. D.) had a reputation once of benefiting the colony; and did he really benefit the colony or not? He did benefit the colony; and, except George Robert Nichols, there was not a man in the colony who had done more for it than himself. (Hisses.) Gentlemen, give me a fair hearing. (A voice—You would not hear people thirty years ago.) All his life through he had given a man what he deserved and no more. (Hisses.) He (Dr D.) was not a man to be put down. Gentlemen, there are many here, and among them a number of talented, industrious, and hard-working mechanics. In the old country there were grinding—biting—laws to keep down the operative. The vested interests at home were held sacred, and not to be touched. This was done by the aristocracy, to enrich the younger members of their families. (Hear, hear.) Five years ago, before he was a member of the Council, he wanted to get up an exhibition, to promote the advancement of the mechanic and the mechanical arts. A great many of the leading mechanics came to him with their improvements, and were ready to apply them for the benefit of the country, as well as for their own. But the patent law stood in their way. His first effort, therefore, in Council, was to try to remedy the evil of the law of patents. A patent, he said, would cost from £250 to £400. This enormous sum was a dead weight on the capabilities of the mechanics, and a discouragement to their efforts. He brought in a bill, therefore, to lower the enormous price of patents, and that they might be obtained for the payment of a mere ordinary sum. Now, by the payment of a few pounds the mechanic can register his improvements, and they become his property for 21 years. (Hear, hear.) The next thing he did, although the idea was not original, was more adapted to advance the country, and especially Newcastle itself. He had seen in his foreign travels the injurious effects of partnerships, as developed in their working in England. For instance, a father may place a son up in business; he may place one, two, three, or four hundred in some firm, to assist the junior members of his family; but through the accident of business, or from some other cause, the firm may fail. Then the father may be ruined; he may lose his all. Lord Eldon said that the law of partnerships, as then constituted, caused a man to lose all, though his liabilities in a firm might be limited. He (Dr. Douglass) seeing the gross evils arising from the then existing law of partnership, took up the question in the Council and introduced a law to make a man responsible only for the amount placed in business. Both the Government and merchants threw him overboard on this question. Dr. Lang opposed it. When he brought the same question before the Council next year, Dr. Lang and Mr. Lamb told him that they had thrown out a similar bill in the Imperial Parliament, but they assured him that they would stick to him here. This little colony—degraded New South Wales—set the wise example, and made the law, to England. The next bill was one of a very different character, and he needed not to be ashamed of it—(a voice, "You are ashamed of nothing.") He was not ashamed of anything. The last bill he brought forward was that referring to the mode of executions. (A voice—"The Macquarie way.") He knew nothing about it. Gentlemen, he had proposed a measure to abolish espital punishments in public. (A voice—"Done where it could not be seen.") The Governor sent for him. (A voice—"Was he a flogger?") Dr. Douglass: "You were either a flogger or the flogged." He carried the proposed measure through the House. Her Majesty observed, when Sir George Grey presented the bill for her signature, that it was a most humane piece of legislation. This bill had now become the law of every colony: they ought to be proud of such a law. The last bill that he (Dr. D.) introduced was one to throw open the medical profession to all duly qualified persons. [Here some slight interruption occurred, which was shortly overcome by the interference of the chairman.] Dr. Douglass, on resuming, said, he had spoken to them as to what he had done. (Confusion.) He went into the House to promote the best interests of the colony. In the House he had supported the Constitution Bill, and he never drew back from what he had done. There were two parties to that measure. The Constitution Bill was before the country for two years; it had time to consider its merits and demerits, its beauties and deformities. He admitted that the bill as it stood was imperfect; the same might be said of any measure that the House may pass. Every measure the House may pass will require amendment and improvement as the colony advances in education, wealth, and importance. The Constitution Bill gave the people what they had not before—that is, responsible government. There were three points in the Constitution to which he would refer—the Upper or nominee House, the two-thirds clause, and unequal representation. The members of the Upper House will not be nominated as were the nominees of the late Council. He said it was an erroneous impression which had gone abroad, that the Queen or Governor reserved to themselves the right of nominating the members of the Upper House. They have no such power given them by the Constitution Bill. (A voice, "the Governor has the right of appointment." Dr. Douglass denied it. (Confusion.) Government, for the time being, has the power vested in it to elect the Upper House. G. R. Nichols had, at Maitland, fully explained this to his constituents. The Doctor, in illustrating his meaning, said the Governor, as soon as the house is formed, sends for some gentleman, and says, "Are you able to form a Ministry?" He wanted the meeting to understand him—it did not in any way effect his election. Well, the Governor may send for Mr. Cooper, and ask him. "Can you form a house? if you can, I will yield the whole power to you to form the Upper House." If he be not suitable for or capable of performing the duties involved in his high office, he can be ousted out. (A Voice—"the nominees will retain office for life!") No, they will not; it will be afterwards. (Confusion). The idea which led Mr. Wentworth to introduce the two-thirds clause into the Constitution Bill was an American idea, and it was proposed not to check legitimate legislation, but to check and impede rash measures or wild political speculations. The Americans will not have anything done in haste, so far as legislation can check if not prevent it. Changes may take place as often as desired; they promote national interest. If the Constitution does not work well, then he would not only be willing for it to undergo a revision, but he also would readily assist in that revision. If it is found not to work well—if it does not meet the aims of the originators—if it is not beneficial to the country—if it should clog the wheels of State he would be one of the first to say change it. The two-thirds clause was introduced to prevent hasty legislation. Every well-wisher to the colony would not reject anything without a trial. He himself had made up his mind not to stick to the two-thirds clause. If it proved a failure he would change it. The speaker went on to state to the meeting that he moved for the two additional members for Sydney, and that he wished each ward to return its own member. This proposal, however, was lost by a majority of six votes. It also was his opinion, considering the extent of the county and the number of constituents which he represented, that they should have more members. His constituency was scattered over an extent of country larger even than Ireland; and they, the meeting, must admit that it was no trifling thing to solicit their votes. He (Dr. D.) was now going rapidly down the vale of life, and it was not probable that he would come again at the end of five years; therefore they, the meeting, should put their shoulder to the wheel, and compel a good system of education. On making inquiry he had found out that thirty out of eighty could not read or write. He himself would not object to any system of education—either national or denominational; only let the education be sound and religious; then, and not till then, can we look forward to the success of New South Wales. As to the granting of pensions, the Doctor observed, that the country had pledged itself to the British Parliament not to cast off those who had done service to the State: gratitude, whatever slight differences of opinion had existed between them and us, entitled them to the consideration of their country. For his own part he would vote for those pensions. He would not withhold a reward from an able, tried servant, who had worn himself out or spent his best days for the good of his country. At this stage of the proceedings questions were poured in so thickly, that if the Doctor had had twenty tongues he could not have answered them.

After the noise and tumult had somewhat subsided, Dr. Douglass said, I now stand before you as a fit and proper person to represent you in Parliament.

(A voice—"You have not been proposed yet.") Great confusion, during which the amendment was put and carried triumphantly, that Dr. Douglass was not a fit and proper person to represent the county.

Mr SIMON KEMP.—That is not a proper amendment; it was written out before the meeting.

The original motion, that Dr. Douglass was a fit and proper person to represent the county, was then put to the meeting, when four hands were held up in its favour.

Three cheers were then proposed for the Chairman, and three groans for Dr. Douglass, which brought the evening's proceedings to a close.

NEWCASTLE, MARCH 17.—A meeting was held this evening at Honeysuckle Point, to consider which of the six candidates for the Counties of Northumberland and Hunter were the most eligible for election. There seemed to be no question as regarded Messrs. Scott and Piddington, but the choice remained between Messrs. Hely, Rotton, Bowman, and Douglass. With regard to the latter, much was said deprecating his election, and not a word in favour of it, so that the choice really lay between the others. Of these, Mr. Bowman was proposed as the most eligible, but this was met by an amendment declaring him to be unfit, as he was a squatter, and, therefore, adverse to the laying open of the lands of the country to purchase at reasonable price. After much debate, and a considerable amount of argument of better character than was to have been expected, it was decided by a show of hands that Messrs Scott, Piddington, and Bowman were the most eligible for election, and the meeting therefore, as a body, may be said to have resolved to support them in preference to the others.—*Communicated.*

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Governor-General has directed the publication, for general information, of the accompanying Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State, transmitting a notification of the conditions upon which candidates for the Civil Service of India will be examined in July next.

(Circular.)

Downing-street, 23rd November, 1855.

Sir,—I transmit to you herewith, with the request that you will give it every publicity, a notification which has been published by the India Board of the conditions upon which candidates for the Civil Service of India will be examined in July, 1856

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
W. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Sir W. Denison, &c., &c., &c.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1. In July, 1856, an examination will take place of candidates for appointments to the Civil Service of India. Notice will be hereafter given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural born subject of her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, before the 1st of May, 1856, have transmitted to the India Board, Cannon Row, Westminster:—

(a) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age, on the 1st May, 1856, will be above eighteen years and under twenty-three years.

(b) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India.

(c) A certificate of good moral character, signed by the head of the school or college at which he has last received his education; or if he has not received education at any school or college since the year 1853, then such proof of good moral character as may be satisfactory to the India Board.

(d) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge, hereinafter enumerated, in which he desires to be examined.

3. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

English language and literature:—	
Composition	500
English literature, and history, including that of the laws and constitution	1000
	1500
Language, literature, and history of Greece	750
Ditto, ditto, Rome	750
Ditto, ditto, France	375
Ditto, ditto, Germany	375
Ditto, ditto, Italy	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed	1000
Natural Science, that is chemistry, electricity and magnetism, natural history, geology, and mineralogy	500
Moral Sciences, that is logic; mental, moral, and political philosophy	500
Sanscrit language and literature	375
Arabic language and literature	375
	6875

4. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, according to the ordinary system in use at several of the Universities, and the numbers set opposite to each branch in the preceding paragraph denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

5. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall obtain, in respect of that subject, one-sixth of the number of marks set against that particular subject.

6. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination.

7. After the examination shall have been completed, the marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, shall be added up, and the names of the twenty candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates, shall be set forth in order of merit; and such twenty candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. Their choice, so far as it can be allowed, of the Presidency in India to which they shall be appointed, shall be determined by the order in which they stand on such list.

8. In August, 1857, a further examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects:—

Law, including the ordinary rules of taking evidence and the mode of conducting civil and criminal trials	1000
The history of India	400
Political economy	400
Any vernacular language of India, to be previously fixed by the India Board	200

and such further examination will be conducted in the same manner as that above described. (The numbers set opposite to each subject denote the greatest number of marks which can be obtained in respect of such subjects.)

9. Any selected candidate who shall not, at such further examination in 1857, obtain, in each of the subjects above mentioned, one-sixth of the number of marks set against such particular subject, shall be struck off the list of selected candidates.

10. The selected candidates who, at such further examination, shall be deemed by the examiners to have a competent knowledge (ascertained in the manner mentioned in the preceding paragraph) of law, the history of India, political economy, and one language of India, shall be entitled to be appointed to the civil service of India; and the names of such candidates shall be placed in a list in the order of their merit in such examination, estimated, as above, by the total number of marks which they shall have obtained in respect of all the subjects in which they shall have been examined at such examination.

11. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of such candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from such further examination.

12. No person will, even after such examination, be allowed to proceed to India, unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.

13. The Commissioners for the Affairs of India will be ready to receive, at any time previous to the 1st of May, 1856, the testimonials of persons desirous of being appointed to the office of examiner; but, with respect to the examinations above-mentioned, no such appointment will be made until after the date above-mentioned.

14. All papers relating to the above-mentioned examinations are to be sent, and all inquiries are to be addressed thus:—

"The Secretary, India Board, Westminster."
"India Civil Service Examination."

SOLDIERS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

(From the Daily News, 30th November.)

THE public are really obliged to Mr. Morant, who dates from Carrickmacross, for sending to the *Times* a letter from James Fox, a private in the 30th Regiment. This letter is addressed by James Fox to his parents, from the camp before Sebastopol: and its principal object is to intimate to his father and mother that some money is on the way to them from their two sons in the Crimea. The amount is no less than £3 10s.; and Mr. Morant tells us that this is the third or fourth remittance. James tells his father that it is sent to buy good seed oats and potatoes, and pay for the ploughing of the land. He hopes to send more at the end of this month—as much as £2 10s.—to buy clothes for the winter. In this case the paymaster's clerk undertook to forward the amount to a certain firm in London, who would see it forwarded to Carrickmacross. Now here we have an instance of what a firm-minded, self-reliant, sensible young man may do in pursuit of his duty. James Fox is evidently a manly fellow, who has a will of his own, and is not to be drawn into nonsense when he has made up his mind to a thing. He has not allowed "George" (his brother) to drink away his wages among "vagabonds," but has so managed "George" that "he could do nothing else" than send his money home. At the same time James takes precautions against any levity in the use of this money. Lest it should be supposed by the largeness of the remittances that the money was lightly got, and might be lightly spent, he impresses on the family at home the truth of how hardly it was got—by what toil and danger in the camp and the trench this pay was earned. This good man has "an excellent master to deal with," he says; and he is "every day exceedingly busy" attending on his master, when "not at field movements." So here we have industry, sobriety, filial duty, and brotherly guardianship, all flourishing together in the heart and conduct of one as thoroughly a soldier as any man in the camp, judging by the way in which he writes, of the expected onset of the Russians: "We are ready to receive them with infantry, artillery, and cavalry, with undaunted courage." We have presented this man's case thus fully, because we have a very serious declaration to make upon it. We declare that this fine fellow is no great rarity, but a specimen of a very large class of soldiers now in camp before Sebastopol. Between the popular supposition that soldiers somehow are always a drunken set when there is opportunity, our knowledge of the shameful amount of opportunity they have now in the Crimea, and the conspicuous spectacle before the eyes and filling the letters of correspondents from the camp—the spectacle of whole rows, groups, and even crowds of soldiers under punishment for drunkenness, we seem to have concluded that it is "the manifest destiny" of the British soldier to brutify himself in this way. With all possible earnestness and seriousness, and on the ground of actual knowledge, we declare every conclusion of the kind to be false and unfounded. The poor fellows under punishment, whether reckless or ashamed, are no fair specimens of their order. James Fox may more safely be taken as one; and if any one is surprised at such an assertion let him remember that while the punishments are open to everybody's observation, and are indeed planned to attract all eyes, the sober and prudent soldier must practice his virtues in secret, for fear of hindrance. His money is forced upon him in small sums at short intervals—he has not a proper place to keep it in—and he must be indebted to the benevolence of some kind-hearted individuals if he gets his money sent to his parents, his wife, or his children. What management this is! What are not the authorities answerable for, who, on the one hand, tempt the soldiers to the drinking shop by a mode of payment which might seem planned for their corruption; and, on the other, compel such secrecy about the transaction of transmitting the money home, as if the act were a shameful rather than a virtuous one. The fact is, there are always benevolent persons among a multitude collected at any great centre of action, and there are such benevolent persons at the seat of war—a part of whose daily business it is to further the objects of soldiers who desire to send money to their families. Routine would raise such a cackle if the particular instances were known, that kind of aid is rendered with all possible caution; and we shall certainly not spoil the process by describing it, more or less. We shall say no more than this—that any administration has much to answer for which at once tempts our soldiers to brutify themselves,—exposes them to the contempt of comrades, allies, and the enemy for doing so, and makes it necessary to conceal a more virtuous course of conduct as if it were a sin and a shame. Why not amend the whole state of things at once by the great act of setting up a Savings' Bank at the seat of war? Is there anything objectionable in the proposal?—anything so objectionable as the daily spectacle in camp of that intemperance which, existing through the winter, will deteriorate our soldiery so as to affect very seriously the chances of the next campaign? We have sent out a railway corps; we have sent out an army works establishment; and a floating steam factory sets all the Crimean world admiring or moralising on the influences of civilisation on the conduct of the war. We wish to heaven this other device of civilisation—the Savings' Bank—were carried where it seems to be more wanted than anywhere else in the world. Let every other good proposal that has been offered have its due honor and full fruition: the Savings' Bank will be a bulwark to them all. Let the authorities favour the opening of respectable cafés, where everything sold is good of its kind, and reasonable in price; and to these let reading-rooms, and draughts, dominoes, and other harmless amusements be added. The condition and services of the café at Scutari, set up in opposition to the raki-shops show that there is sense and soundness in this proposal. Let a circulating library be tried, as others have proposed, and schooling, and lecturing, and the drama, and balls, if they like. In other words, let our regimental officers try to do during the winter, what the commanders of our Arctic expeditions did with such happy success during the long Polar winters. Try anything that may empty the drinking-shops, and then shut them up. But, whatever else is or is not done, let a Savings' Bank be erected immediately; and no books that have yet gone out to the Crimea can have wrought to more virtuous purposes than the Savings' Bank books, of which almost every private in the army should have one. What an amount of money would be back in the country by the time the army moves, if every soldier might open his account and lodge his money, and feel himself a capitalist, embarked in a course of saving from this time forward. If the Government will not take it upon them to do it, we recommend the subject to Major Powers and the managers of the Patriotic Fund. It is for them to consider how far their powers extend; but certainly it appears to most people that there can be no way of assisting the wives and children of our soldiers so effectual as by facilitating the realisation of the soldiers' pay. It is publicly declared that the subscriptions to the fund have fallen off rapidly since the facts of the intemperance at the camp have been sent home. This deficit might be much more than compensated for by an arrangement which should enable and induce the soldiers to deposit their money instantly on receiving it. If there were a bank counter at hand, where the soldier might pay over his specie before it has gone into his pocket, it would be seen that James Fox has many peers in the army; and many who are now wallowing in drunkenness would rise to be their comrades in morals and manners, as well as in their ostensible business in life.

THE DOOM OF RUSSIA.

(From the Times.)

No doubt public opinion has its abuses but if we want to see the consequences of its absence they are exhibited to the world in the present condition of Russia. A more awful case never befel man or empire. Russia has no one to advise her. Wrapt in his dark and solitary despotism, the Czar has none with whom he can divide his counsels, and to whose courageous friendship or just authority he can submit his own rashness or perplexity. An obsequious administration, a devoted army, a servile church, a fanatical people, are but brute instruments of imperial power, and altogether rise not to the value of one faithful friend. The fate of self-will, however, is familiar enough, for every man is an autocrat in his own bosom, and every man who relies in his own judgment, or rather who follows out his own fancies or passions, is that which the ayocphants of Russia worship in the maddest of their czars. Adversity is the last timely check of this error. When cabinets and father confessors fail of their duty, this relentless power puts on the rough garb of the prophet, and breaks into the royal presence with terrible remonstrance. What is that great empire coming to, and what is the end of its long cherished scheme of conquest? All its boasts are vain. Its boundless territory has become a prison; its army is half destroyed; its "hordes" are exhausted; its fleets rot in harbour or at the bottom; its ports are closed; its fortresses blockaded or burnt; it has suffered defeat after defeat, not only from respectable rivals, but from that very neighbour whom a few months ago it thought beneath contempt. Yet all those actual disasters are as nothing compared with these which may reasonably be feared. When more myriads of serfs have been dragged from their labours to perish on the long march, or on that grave of Russia at the extremity of her empire, at last will come a time when her weakness will be felt, and when no stimulus, no delirium, can postpone or disguise her utter prostration. When that which all fear is manifestly no more, when the giant is helpless, then every foe without or within, whoever can rebel, invade, reclaim, rise again, divide, or spoil, will seize the opportunity. Already the Caucasian tribes are recovering their own. One word, and 60,000 Scandinavians reoccupy their own Finland, and put the very capital in danger. Next spring Bessarabia will begin to revert to its old masters. When every other neighbour is getting back its property, is it possible to imagine the Poles dead to history? Never saw the world such a ruin as that which a few years, or even a few months, may bring. Yet who is there to warn Russia? Who is there that has not an interest in her destruction? From Austria, indeed, some friendly advice might have been expected, but it is Austria's rule to profit by the weakness and divisions of others; and till Austria can hit the happy moment between the dangerous propond-rance and the equally dangerous prostration of Russia she is not likely to interfere with much effect. Should she now interfere, it only shows that in her opinion that happy moment has come.

As for our own difficulties, our readers know full well that we are not blind to them. We have laid them open with no sparing hand. But they are not fatal difficulties. Time will bring them their correction. The vices of our military system are not incurable, and, when they are cured, our people, our national spirit, our wealth, our naval power, remain. The malady of Russia is incurable. It is a political system that places a semi-barbarous population at the feet of one man, who pursues a shadow to destruction, and has none to stay him. In ages gone by, a fanatic could send myriads to the East to perish on the way. We have lately seen a part of our own kingdom decimated by famine, and losing two millions in ten years by emigration. In this latter case, however, there were too many for the soil: they that went away were not men alone, but whole families, and contributed more to our wealth in their new country than in their old. The myriads that Russia is losing are the very hope, and strength, and wealth of her empire, the growing youths and strong men. She is losing those without whom her territory is useless and her nobles destitute. It is not mere men, but provinces, fields, factories, civilization, improvement, hope itself, she is throwing into the ditch. The fortune of Russia is disappearing in these terrible conscriptions. Yet the waste of life and the cry for fresh levies increase with frightful rapidity. Slowly but certainly losing ground in the Crimea before the Western Powers, she finds new armies required to meet the Turks in the Caucasus, and apprehends that at one word, one stroke of the pen on our part, she will have to find a hundred thousand men for the defence of her northern frontier. Meanwhile every dockyard in England and France is preparing the means for attacking what has hitherto been deemed impregnable in Russia. We may or may not succeed, but these attacks at many points occupy the armies of Russia and consume them. And while the war proceeds the plot thickens, the mischief festers, and new perils beset Russia. Ominous circumstances indicate something wrong within. The youth and inexperience of the later levies betray a greater drain on the class capable of bearing arms than the mere succession of ukases would lead us to expect; and it is evident that the Russian serf is often tied to the soil in a sense which even an Imperial ukase cannot always overcome. What will be the case when a stronger pressure is applied—when the Czar has to announce that his territory is attacked on all sides, and that for one army destroyed two new armies must be found? It will then be seen whether there is indeed no opinion in Russia, even when it is a matter of self-preservation.

As for the Western Powers, on whom it is possible these arguments may be turned by the partisans of Russia, it may be admitted that they have not shown the genius, the provision, the energy, that was to be expected. They are nations that do even pretend to hide their shortcomings, for they can afford to be open. But their failures only serve to quicken their activity, to give new keenness to their determination, and draw out fresh resources. Russia must know by the experience of the last war that ten years of almost continued reverses, and an expenditure unprecedented in the history of the world, did not damp the ardor of the people; on the contrary, that the war became more popular year by year in the direct ratio of its burdens and the inverse ratio of its success. We are now ready to pay a price out of all reason, and to mulct every household of a portion of its comforts, that by so doing we may inflict some real blow upon Russia. Indeed, it is no unimportant element in the question that we have, to some extent, to retrieve our reputation. From causes which it matters little to insist upon, except that they may not occur again, we feel that we have not hitherto done ourselves justice. Unready, and even careless of credit, the English have allowed their French allies to outstrip them in the race of honor, without, however, feeling that either power has done all it could. Give us another twelvemonth, everybody seems to say, and you will see what we can do. Should peace be made before that twelvemonth is past, we will venture to say that more preparation, material, and more enthusiasm will be wasted than ever were got together before. That, however, we freely confess, is not a consideration to stand in the way of a real and honourable peace. We have been hitherto fighting, not for honour, but for the liberty and independence of nations. When that object can be really and permanently secured, we are bound to be content; only, as our preparations for the next campaign are all but completed, and as we are prepared to launch the bolts of war upon Russia at every point when the elements give us an opening, we certainly shall not quit our grasp till we obtain the most substantial security that she shall not break the peace again, in our time at least.

A SYSTEMATIC BURGLARY.—Two ticket-of-leave men, named William Renton and John Clark, were examined at the Leeds court-house on the 1st of December, on a charge of burglary and robbery, committed in the house of Mr. John Haines, of Knostrop, near Leeds. From the evidence adduced on the occasion, it appears that Mr Haines is an ironmaster, residing at Tipton, Staffordshire, but has a house at Knostrop, at which he sojourns when he visits the neighbourhood of Leeds. Between two and three o'clock on the morning of the 21st of August last, while Mr. Haines was in bed, awake, at his house at Knostrop, his bedroom door was opened, and a man entered with a lighted candle in one hand and a bludgeon in the other, and his face browned. The burglar advanced to the bedside, and, seeing Mr. Haines awake, said, "Be steady." Mr. Haines asked what he wanted. The burglar—"Your money." Mr. Haines—"Be a man, and I'll give it you." Burglar—"Where is it?" Mr. Haines—"In my trousers' pocket." Burglar—"Have you no money in the room?" Mr. Haines—"I have not." Burglar—"Are you not the landlord of the house?" Mr. Haines—"No; I am only a lodger." Burglar—"Are you sure of that?" Mr. Haines—"On my honour I am not; there is my portmanteau. You may look for yourself, and you will see that I am a traveller." Burglar—"How often do you come here?" Mr. Haines—"Once a month, or two months, as it happens." Burglar—"Now, are you sure you have no more money?" Mr. Haines—"I am sure I have not." Burglar—"Where is it then?" Mr. Haines—"In my trousers' pocket; I'll give it to you." Mr. Haines then reached his trousers, and took out 9s. or 10s., a knife, and some keys. Another burglar, who had entered the room during the conversation took up the money at the request of the other fellow, who then said to Mr. Haines, "Now, no noise;" to which Mr. Haines said, "Not a word; retreat in peace." Both men then disappeared. Mr. Haines soon after wards awoke the man and woman who had charge of the house, and, on examining the premises, it was found that an entrance had been effected through the breakfast-room window, and several articles of provisions had been carried off. Renton, who was positively identified by Mr. Haines, was committed to the assizes; Clarke was discharged.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH GOODS.—At the instance of some of the Chambers of Commerce which have made communications to the Board of Trade, imputing a want of accuracy in the declaration of the value of the exported produce of the United Kingdom, a notice of considerable commercial importance has been issued by the Custom-house, with the view of insuring for the future more exact information on this subject. The order is dated the 22nd of last August, and, as it is desirable that the purport of it should be extensively known, we subjoin the following extract:—"The Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs have to call the attention of exporters of British goods to the great importance of accuracy in declaring the value of the goods, and to remind them that in furnishing exact information regarding the value as well as other particulars of their shipments, they are not only fulfilling an obligation legally imposed on them, but individually assisting to uphold the authentic character of those statistical returns periodically published for general reference in the fidelity of which the mercantile class of the community has an immediate and special interest."

THE CLOCK AND BELLS OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.—We have much pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Canterbury the completion of the new cathedral clock. For the information of those who feel interested we give a few particulars of that which will afford so great an advantage to the public—a correct time. The new clock—supplied by Mr. W. H. Trimnell—is to replace that which bears the name of Edward Burrel, 1625. We believe, from the acknowledged celebrity of the maker and the great expense incurred, it will ensure to the public everything desired. The following is a description of the clock:—Frame, 9 feet 4 inches long; weight of clock, 2 tons; main quarter and striking wheels, made of gun metal, each 24 inches in diameter; going main wheel, 16 inches in diameter; escapement dead beat pin wheel, 10 inches in diameter, with 60 half-cylinders; weight of pendulum ball, 450 lbs. (spring suspension), which is heavier than any yet supplied, possessing immense advantage in preventing external causes interfering. The suspension of this great weight is entirely free from the mechanism; and the cl

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

March 18.—Mariner, for Melbourne.
March 18.—William Denny (s.), for Auckland.
March 18.—Bonnie Doon, for Moreton Bay.
March 18.—Boomerang (s.), for Moreton Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Venture, for Hobart Town; Berths, for South Sea Islands; Caduceus, for Hongkong; Palmyra, for Manila; Sarah Ann, and Telegraph (s.), for Melbourne; Gladiator, for London.

CLEARANCES.

March 18.—Venture, brig, 124 tons, Captain Warren, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mrs. Parfitt, Messrs. Friend, and R. Taylor.

March 18.—William Denny (s.), 450 tons, Captain Mailler, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Burnside, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Plumb, Messrs. Polhill, Oakden, King, Bristol, Robinson, Merchant, Johnson, Webster, Ford, O'Hara, Moore, Stewart, Evans, Whytlow, and 11 in the steerage.

March 18.—Boomerang (s.), Captain H. O'Reilly for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Beattie and child, Mr. M. Byrnes, and 6 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 18.—Harp, and Flower of Wexford, from Newcastle, with 214 bushels wheat, 37 bushels maize, 116 tons coals, 28 bushels barley, 6 dozen pumpkins; Concord, from Manning River, with 40 bushels barley, 800 bushels maize, 37 hides; Illalong (s.), from the Hunter, with 30 bales wool, 40 trusses hay, 2 casks tallow, 30 bales rye straw, 10 bags potatoes, 60 bags onions, 5 cases grapes, 10 cases eggs, 12 crops fowls, 60 sheep, 25 pigs, 3 horses, and sundries; Hunter (s.), from the Hunter, with 46 trusses hay, 4 bundles sheepskins, 13 bags wheat, 7 boxes grapes, 8 bags onions, 12 bags maize, 28 bags bran, 12 bags pollard, 8 casks tin, 80 sheep, 3 pigs, 6 cases tin, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 18.—Gleaner, for the Bellinger River; Neptune, for Brisbane Water.

EXPORTS.

March 18.—Venture, for Hobart Town: 200 packages tea, A. F. Croom and Co; 30 tierces beef, H. Maxwell; 120 packages biscuit, G. Wilkie and Co; 24 tierces beef, T. Cumming; 66 bags peas, 12 tierces beef, J. Levien; 6 bags arrowroot, A. Fairfax and Co; 11 casks tallow, G. Rees; 14 casks soda ash, How, Walker, and Co; 8 tierces beef, 80 bags maize, 3 packages, R. Taylor.

March 18.—William Denny (s.), for Auckland: 10 boxes soap, 10 boxes candles, 82 bags rice, 3 quarter-casks vinegar, 2 casks ginger, 2 pockets hops, 2 packages spice, A. Fairfax and Co; 8 cases drugs, Youngman and Co; 2 cases, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co; 15 cwt. iron, 1 crate earthenware, Kirchner and Co; 1 box, W. Lochhead; 21 bales mats, 4 cases, Solomon and Co; 1 bell, London and Liverpool Insurance Company; 3 packages, Matthews and Co; 51 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 22 packages groceries, 4 bales leather, 1 case biscuits, 4 boxes soap, 58 boxes candles, J. Caldwell; 20 casks cider, 20 packages drapery, 61 bags rice, 20 packages oil stores, 20 dozen spades, 6 packages ironmongery, 13 kegs oil, 2 trunks boots, 57 iron pots, 10 packages machinery, 20 dozen buckets and tubs, 2 stoves, 6 packages, M. E. Murnin; 3 anchors, 3 coils rope, 20 bundles oakum, 26 boxes tobacco, 1 package plates, S. Brown; 5 packages, Lyall, Scott, and Co; 1 box tobacco, H. Dixon; 40 cases brandy, Brierley, Swan, and Co; 40 cases gin, 3 hogsheads brandy, M. Pelon; 7 half-tierces tobacco, E. A. Lamb; 10 packages tobacco, 40 packages tea, Gilfillan and Co; 3 half-tierces tobacco, J. M. Leigh; 374 cases sordials, E. H. Pollard; 8 packages drapery, 6 cases axes, &c., 3 packages vinegar, Owen and Graham; 50 packages tea, R. Dacre.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For South Sea Islands.—By the Berths, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Manila.—By the Palmyra, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Honokong.—By the Caduceus, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Hobart Town.—By the Venture, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Mauritius.—By the Vulture, this day, at noon.

For London.—By the Gladister, this day, at noon.

For England.—By the Marco Polo, via Melbourne, this day, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the Telegraph (s.), this day, at 1 p.m.

For London.—By the James Booth, this evening, at 6.

For Adelaide.—By the Elizabeth Ann, this evening, at 6.

For Valparaiso.—By the Caspar, to-morrow, at noon.

ENGLISH MAILS, PER MARCO POLO.

Notice is hereby given, that the mails by the Mail Packet Marco Polo, for the United Kingdom, via Melbourne, will be closed THIS DAY (the 19th March), at NOON.

Registered letters cannot be received after 11 o'clock a.m.

All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity.

Although the mail is sent via Melbourne, no extra postage is required, as the Marco Polo is a packet ship.

The public are reminded that newspapers for abroad cannot now be sent unless postage stamps are affixed thereon, vide separate notice from the Office dated 30th October, 1855.

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE,
Sydney, March 18th, 1856. Postmaster General.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, March 18: Venture, brig, 124 tons, Bremner, for Mauritius; Waterlily, schooner, 51 tons, Tulloch, for Melbourne.

The barque Wonireh, and schooner Tom Tough, which sailed from Moreton Bay on the 12th August last for the Victoria River, with the expedition under Mr Gregory, both got aground on a sand spit in Torres Straits during the passage. The latter vessel was got off after being on only a few hours, but the former remained ashore for seven days, and was ultimately got off by the assistance of the crew of the Tom Tough. Neither vessel received the slightest damage.

PORT OF MELBOURNE.

Monthly Summary of shipping from London and Liverpool to the Port of Melbourne during the years 1853, 1854 and 1855, with the average shortest and longest passages, and the amount of tonnage.

Month.	No.	Tonnage.	Average Passage.	Shortest.	Longest.
From London.					
1853.					
January	16	9705	117	94	146
February	13	7469	117	91	173
March	4	2683	126	105	157
April	12	5398	107	83	124
May	10	5650	110	92	128
June	16	8554	117	91	166
July	21	11195	116	82	239
August	33	18850	114	80	158
September	17	8431	116	83	152
October	19	10693	119	87	168
November	14	8515	117	91	179
December	29	14691	119	78	168
Totals	221	114,025			
1854.					
January	26	15099	111	84	174
February	17	10595	110	85	134
March	16	10051	122	78	179
April	13	5940	143	87	249
May	11	5808	115	92	200
June	10	5211	130	101	189
July	14	6995	123	114	152
August	19	9691	110	73	147
September	9	4687	121	100	166
October	12	6118	108	86	159
November	18	9913	114	91	136
December	15	10621	113	74	219
Totals	180	101,029			
1855.					
January	9	5617	128	77	174
February	8	4823	107	86	153
March	10	6158	122	88	215
April	10	7129	106	88	139
May	5	4759	102	81	126
June	4	2150	111	98	124
July	4	4399	89	72	98
August	1	688	121	121	121
September	3	2956	92	89	94
October	5	4193	103	93	112
November	7	5495	103	87	118
December	7	4178	118	96	147
Totals	73	52 955			
From Liverpool.					
1853.					
January	8	6442	111	94	146
February	6	3867	108	93	129
March	4	3040	119	108	137
April	11	8092	124	106	149
May	15	9024	106	74	125
June	4	1857	121	100	136
July	29	12370	105	86	165
August	31	14693	114	85	134
September	9	4467	119	77	193
October	13	11472	114	91	147
November	12	8978	114	99	135
December	13	5379	129	89	214
Totals	135	85,653			
1854.					
January	19	15347	109	78	169
February	11	7349	113	87	134
March	8	5188	123	99	153
April	8	6629	126	73	201
May	10	7903	130	77	200
June	7	6890	111	88	168
July	13	14346	101	76	191
August	14	13663	96	66	146
September	10	11686	95	77	192
October	9	10913	94	77	117
November	7	5386	105	86	139
December	16	18 78	100	74	147
Totals	129	119 398			
1855.					
January	5	4952	86	77	97
February	10	10594	97	64	141
March	6	6372	112	73	193
April	8	8144	97	77	118
May	7	6418	99	68	145
June	3	3273	94	81	108
July	5	8077	94	87	108
August	4	5620	85	82	88
September	3	4532	93	83	10 0
October	8	11456	97	79	114
November	6	7753	94	81	107
December	9	10504	94	75	111
Totals	74	9.,435			
From Scotland.					
1853.	103	3 089	125	89	197
1854.	115	5732	129	78	328
1855.	41	25806	119	87	209
From Other Ports in Great Britain.					
1853.	46	19747	119	65	193
1854.	65	300.7	115	65	185
1855.	57	15380	124	75	200
From P. C. America.					
1853.	126	38664	119	78	228
1854.	59	8 391	118	76	266
1855.	36	21730	110	78	187

Quarter Sessions, Sydney.—A Court of General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the colony of New South Wales, will be held at the Criminal Court House, Sydney, on Monday, the 24th instant, and all persons under recognizances to appear as prosecutors, witnesses, or defendants, or who have other business to transact, are directed to attend at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

March.		Rises	Sets	Morn.	Even.
		SUN		HIGH WATER.	
19	Wednesday	6	4 6	12 0	3 6

Moon—Full, 9m. 2h. A.M. March 24.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS.—Mixed.

Stations.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Leave—											
Sydney	7 0N	9 30	10 0	10 3		2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	
Newtown	7 7	9 37	10 7	10 3		2 7	4 7	6 7	8 7	11 7	
Ashfield	7 15	9 45	10 15			2 15	4 15		8 15	11 15	
Burwood	7 21	9 51	10 21			2 21	4 21		8 21	11 21	
Homebush	7 27	9 57	10 27			2 27	4 27		8 27	11 27	
Parramatta	7 42	10 12	10 42			2 42	4 42		8 42	11 42	

UP TRAINS.—Mixed.

Stations.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Leave—											
Parramatta	7 0		9 0		11 0		1 0		4 0		6 15
Homebush	7 15		9 15		11 15		2 15		4 15		6 30
Burwood	7 21		9 21		11 21		2 21		4 21		6 36
Ashfield	7 27		9 27		11 27		2 27		4 27		6 42
Newtown	7 36	8 45	9 36	10 45	11 36	1 3	2 36	4 15	4 36	6 15	6 51
Sydney	7 42	8 51	9 42	10 51	11 42	1 36	2 42	4 21	4 42	6 21	6 57

The Sunday Trains leave Sydney at 9 a.m., and 3 and 6 p.m. From Parramatta at 10 a.m., and 4 and 7 p.m.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Under the Direction and Management of Mr. A. Torning.
This Evening, March 19th,
The performance will commence with a new Drama, in 3 acts, called FOUCHE; or, THE FRENCH POLICE OF 1810.—Fouché, Mr. Holloway; M. Demarets, Mr. Lambart; Berthier, Mr. C. Evans; De Neuville, Mr. T. S. Bellair; Jabot, Mr. Bruton; Madame de Fontanges, Miss Wade. To be followed by the Classical Burlesque of ALCESTIS, THE ORIGINAL STRONG-MINDED WOMAN. The performances will conclude with the celebrated drama, entitled THE SERGEANT'S WIFE.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1856.

The good people of Victoria have sobered since the arrival of Sir Charles Hotham, and are now bent on economy, and retrenchment. They are startled by the bill brought in for the enlargement and decoration of Toorack, a house hired for the late Governor, at the rental of £10,000 for eighteen months' tenure, and upon which it seems improvements to within a fraction of £30,000 were effected, including, however, the furniture. Many of the items are brought forward prominently by the Melbourne Press, which goes into very curious details. Thus the repairs of the poultry houses cost £450; the construction of a tank, £690! The various articles of household furniture appear to have been upon a scale sufficiently magnificent. We presume the custom of putting Governors in furnished lodgings will be found too expensive for a popular assembly. The apparent extravagance will, however, be somewhat reduced by a fair consideration of the circumstances of the colony when Sir Charles Hotham arrived. A cottage of four rooms, merely as a private residence, was let for £400 a year. Labour of a superior kind was some £12 per week. Every article which did not glut the market bore a fabulous per-centage. The people of Melbourne should compare their expenses of that year with the sober scale of 1849. They would find some explanation of the marvellous difference of expense between the Governor whose advent they hailed with such acclamations, and Mr. La Trobe, who was thought dear at about the public cost of Sir Charles Hotham's stabling and stud.

Let it not be supposed, however, that the colonies which have built dwellings for their governors are always more fortunate. A heavy rent may be better than a house always threatening the head of its occupant. We have happened to see most of the Government houses in these colonies, and we believe that none of them are watertight. The Parramatta residence is wasting with the dry-rot, and the more ostentatious building at Macquarie Point was described last session as requiring an instant outlay of £5000.

Colonies, like lesser communities, have their fits of extravagance, followed by parsimony of the most ill-tempered kind. They need men like Joseph Hume to be always on the watch—who by stopping expense at threshold, and expostulating before the mischief is done, compel the ministers to pause, and thus often prevent the bitter contention. A British community with a revenue of millions ought to treat its public officers just as private institutions deal with theirs—with a liberality based upon economy. There can be no reason for expecting gentlemen of great talents to undertake the business of government, which can rarely be continued many years, unless the service of the country shall be at least equal to professional profits. We believe there are members of the bar, both in this colony and Victoria, who enjoy an income equal to that of the Governor-General; and beside these there are private firms—probably some scores—who have an income not much less. The plan of providing for a Governor whatever may be requisite for his own residence, is not very satisfactory. It would be far better to include his private furniture in estimating his income, and permit him to dispose of his own psy just in the way other men do. There are, no doubt, offices and places of public reception, with which the Governor has no more special concern than the Colonial Secretary has in the buildings he occupies. All these should be certainly furnished and kept in repair at the public expense; but it is scarcely consistent with the dignity of a Legislature to be obliged to scrutinise the cost of domestic articles, or of those very small buildings which are more convenient than poetical.

The colonies have been recently returning to their old notions of expense. It was, indeed, high time to pause in the career of emulation by which they seem to advance, with rapid strides, towards the style of European courts. Lord John Russell once addressed a despatch to a Governor of a new settlement upon the subject of domestic economy. It was an admirable document. The principle he laid down has been proved in a thousand instances. The mischief done by an example of needless expense, is just proportionate to the position of the gentleman by whom it is set. A Governor of plain habits, without meanness, is thus invaluable to a people whose prosperity depends upon their prudence. No doubt, as a colony becomes opulent, the ruler should be enabled to compete, not with the most wealthy, but with the most respectable of the colonists, just as a minister of religion should stand upon the average position of his congregation—shielded from envy, and above contempt. Nothing can be more dangerous than to place power and poverty to watch over the interests of the people.

We all feel some sense of pain in passing over items connected with the short and unfortunate course of the late occupant of Toorack. Had Sir Charles been a mere man of the world he would have avoided many of those collisions which he incurred, and perhaps have obtained the praise which cautious indifference acquires, but generous zeal seldom receives. As he has passed away from Toorack, and all its festivities, the best thing the people of Victoria can do is to clear off all scores, whether financial or political, which he left behind him, and then for the legislature to adopt moderate councils, and the Government to be content with moderate expenses. Nothing can reconcile a colony permanently to magnificence disproportionate to its resources.

We have received from several quarters confirmation of a statement by a correspondent that sovereigns issued from the Mint of this City, under a deputation from the Royal Mint of London, have been seized as smuggled gold by the Custom House officers of Melbourne! Those who admire *sharp practice* will perhaps applaud the spoliation of a few poor passengers, in whose pockets a stray sovereign may be found, although coined by the authority of the Queen. The losers see nothing in the joke but its injustice. The coin itself shows that the gold was imported, and, therefore, had not affected the export revenues of Melbourne. But gold it is,—and we presume that according to the letter of the law that fact is sufficient. Liberal-minded men revolt from such barbarisms, and all who wish well to the future good understanding of the colonies see with concern the constant vexation by which their intercourse is interrupted. In this case, however, there are large interests opposed to the Mint of Sydney. It has steadied our exchanges, and left less margin for speculators. Some of the mercantile people of Melbourne are desirous of compelling the gold producer to depend upon a fluctuating market price, which we all know varies with the demand for gold and merchandise. The object, therefore, is to check the circulation of colonial coinage—although calculated to prevent monitary embarrassment, so far as they arise from a deficient metalic circulation. It is, however, absurd for the colony of New South Wales to sit down contentedly in the present state of things. Either the Mint should be abandoned, or its issue made a legal tender wherever British authority extends. In London, we understand that our specie is received at par. The Monarchs of Spain established mints in every place where precious metals were produced, and down to a very late date the South American pillar dollar was circulated throughout these colonies, certainly till within the last fifteen years. There can be no conceivable reason for excluding the coin of Sydney so long as the Master of the Mint with all his establishment shall be subject to the authority of the British Crown. There is no function more clearly imperial than the regulation of coinage, and it seems absurd that every small community shall have power not only to reject the coinage made by Royal authority, but even to punish the owners of it with confiscation, and any other penalties they may choose to add.

Thus it is that the colonies war with each other. A little while ago Melbourne proposed a system of passports; not long after we had rival custom-houses harrassing a few border families with treble duties. We have now to add another to our inter-colonial difficulties. We have all some reason to complain of the oppression of British Government in former times, but another spirit must be infused before we can trust each other. Every day proves the absolute want of some central authority to regulate the relations of the colonies, and to mitigate a spirit of localism better suited to the chandler's shop than to the bureau of a statesman.

MAITLAND ASSIZES.—Saturday.

Before Mr. Justice Therry.

SAMUDA V. FRANKS.

The declaration stated that the defendant was an innkeeper, that the plaintiff being a traveller on horseback put up his horse at the defendant's inn for shelter and refreshment, with the defendant's permission, and in consideration thereof the defendant promised the plaintiff that the horse should abide at the said inn at the pleasure of the plaintiff for a reasonable time for reward to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant; that the horse should be properly fed and housed; and, on payment or tender of the charges, be re-delivered to the plaintiff; that the plaintiff offered to pay any fair and reasonable charges, and requested the defendant to deliver up the horse, but that he refused. There was a count for a wrongful conversion of the horse; and a count for not taking proper care of it. The defendant pleaded to the first count that he did not promise as alleged; to the second and third count that he was not guilty; thirdly, that the horse was not the plaintiff's; and lastly, that while the horse was in defendant's possession the lawful owner, Rowland Yeomans, by force seized and took it away.

Mr. Darvall appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Broadhurst for the defendant.

The evidence was to the following effect: On the 17th of April last, Mr. Yeomans, the landlord of the Northumberland Hotel, in West Maitland, applied to Mr. Slack for the payment of a tavern bill. Slack not being able to pay in money, proposed to sell Yeomans the mare "Clementina" for £45, deducting the amount he owed Yeomans. Yeomans assented to this, and received the mare from Slack with the following receipt. "Maitland, 7th April, 1855. Received from Mr. Rowland S. Yeomans the sum of £45, for a bay mare, known as "Clementina," branded, &c., &c." Slack having sold the mare, and being anxious to return immediately to Glendon, where there was to be a sale of horse stock the next day, borrowed a horse from Yeomans, and went to Glendon; on the next day Yeomans rode the mare Clementina up to Glendon, and rode back the horse he had lent to Slack, leaving the mare in charge of Slack, who promised to bring her back to Maitland. Afterwards, however, Slack gave possession of the mare to the plaintiff as security for £25, said to have been lent by him to Slack. Yeomans afterwards found the mare at the defendant's inn, at Black Creek, where she had been left by the plaintiff, and took possession of her. The main question between the parties was whether there had been an out-and-out sale of the mare by Slack to Yeomans on the 17th of April, or whether she had been given to him merely as a security. The plaintiff swore that Yeomans told him about the 26th of April, that he (Yeomans) had had a lien upon the mare, but had foolishly lost it.

This statement was flatly denied by Mr. Yeomans. The judge, after commenting upon parts of the evidence, left it in substance to the jury to say whether or not there had been a *bona fide* sale by Slack to Yeomans on the 7th of April.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

CAMPBELL V. BODMAN.
CURREY V. HOLDER.

These were two undefended cases. Verdict for the plaintiff in each of them.

REDMOND V. TROY.

This was an action for money had and received. Mr. Faucett appeared for the plaintiff, the Solicitor-General for the defendant.

The point in issue was whether money placed by the plaintiff in the hands of the wife of the defendant, without his knowledge, was recoverable from him.

Verdict for the defendant.

MONDAY.

HENRY V. CAMPBELL.

This case was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Meymott.

PETERS V. LANG.

Mr. Faucett appeared for the plaintiff; the Solicitor-General for the defendant.

This was an action for breach of covenant for quiet enjoyment, contained in a deed of conveyance dated 30th December, 1854, of an allotment of land at Largo, on the Hunter, from the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant pleaded that the deed was delivered to Mr. Mullen to be kept as an escrow till payment of the purchase money, and that the money was not yet paid. It was proved that the plaintiff was unable to obtain possession until May, 1855, on account of the previous tenant's refusing to quit before his crops were removed. In consequence of this, the plaintiff was unable to cultivate the ground that season, and thereby lost that year's produce. The purchase money was £631, and the plaintiff at the time of the conveyance paid down £217 as a deposit, and gave bills for the residue. The plaintiff admitted, on cross-examination, that Mr. Innes, the tenant, was to be allowed to keep his crops in till they were ripe, and pay the rent to the plaintiff during the interval, according to the conditions of the sale. From the calculations made by the plaintiff and his witnesses, the plaintiff, if he had got possession in February, might have made a profit of £588 by potatoes, by May, before the bills became due.

The defence was, that it was agreed that the deed should remain in the hands of Mr. Mullen until the bills were actually paid: that this was, in point of law, an escrow, and that the deed was not operative till rendered complete by delivery—which did not take place till after action brought. If the plaintiff wished to have had possession in February he might have arranged matters accordingly, by giving a mortgage, or otherwise; but nothing of this kind had been done. In point of fact, however, the plaintiff was allowed to take possession as soon as the previous tenant had removed his crops, and he, therefore, it was contended, had sustained no damage. As to the calculation made by the plaintiff of his loss, it was an extravagant hypothesis.

His Honor, in summing up, told the jury that the question for them to consider was whether, when the deed was delivered to Mr. Mullen, it was delivered to him as a deed or as an escrow; that this was to be judged of by the intention of the parties: if it was intended that the deed, when given to Mr. Mullen, was to remain in his hands and not to operate as a deed, till the money was paid, this was an escrow, and the defendant would be entitled to a verdict; but if they thought it was a perfect and complete deed, and was so considered by the parties, and that it was handed to Mr. Mullen for other purposes than those stated, the plaintiff would to be entitled to succeed. In the latter event, the next question was as to the amount of damages. The calculation made by the plaintiff certainly appeared to be a very large one; he must have made a very lucky bargain if, within the first three months after his purchase, he could have realised a profit very nearly equal to the full amount of the purchase-money. The amount of damages, however, was for the Jury to determine. His Honor requested the Jury, with a view of saving a new trial, to assess the damages contingently, although they might be of opinion that the defendant was entitled to a verdict on his plea of escrow; so that if the full Court should hereafter, on motion, think the plaintiff entitled to a verdict on this issue, such verdict might at once be entered for the plaintiff, with the damages so found by them.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant; they also found that the plaintiff had sustained no damages, even if the deed was not delivered as an escrow. Verdict for the defendant, contingent damages 1s.

LIVINGSTONE V. JAMISON.

This was an action of trespass for breaking and entering the plaintiff's close at Walcha, near Armidale, and taking away slabs. Pleas: As to breaking and entering the close, payment into Court of 1s., with an issue as to the sufficiency of that amount; as to the taking away the slabs—1st, not guilty; and 2dly, that they were not the property of the plaintiff.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Broadhurst appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Darvall for the defendant.

The case lasted several hours, but possessed no features of public interest.

The verdict was for the defendant.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Tuesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John Fortey, a special meeting was held, and claims amounting to £269 13s. 3d. were proved.

In the estate of John G. Hand, a third meeting. Claims amounting to £18 1s. 3d. were proved, and the official assignee read his report. The creditors allowed insolvent to retain his houshold furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of John Ellis, an adjourned special meeting. Insolvent was examined at some length, and the meeting terminated.

Certificates of discharge were granted to John Fortey, John D. Grant, and John R. Miles.

The applications of John Purser, William Wilson, and John Ellis, were opposed: and their consideration was postponed—Purser's and Ellis's until the 25th instant, and Wilson's until the 15th proximo.

Meetings of Creditors.

Wednesday, March 19.—Park and Strachan, adjourned examination, 10. John Manning, third, half-past 10. Park and Strachan, third, 11. James M. Hughes, adjourned single, half-past 11. Frederick W. Newbery, third, half-past 1. Henry Marsh, special, for examination, 2. *At Bathurst*—Ibbott B. Martin, third, 11.

Thursday, 20.—Samuel Bonham, special for proof of debts, half-past 10. John J. Walker, special for examination, 11. Martha Lloyd, adjourned second, 1.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Tuesday.

Before Mr. Dowling, Mr. G. Hill, and Major Lockyer.

Ten women and five men were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, and sentenced to pay 20s. each, or in default of payment to be imprisoned, the men for twenty-four, and the women for forty-eight hours.

Six persons were found guilty of having made use of obscene language in public places: John M'Greavy was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours; Bridget Dunnage, and Ellen Cournane, to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned for three days; James Evans, and Jane Williams, to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned for seven days; and Esther Pickering, to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned for two months.

William Hough, apprehended by Constable O'Keefe, for being drunk and disorderly, assaulted the constable, for which he was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned for seven days.

Michael Fitzgerald, a person of unsound mind, was required to give sureties to keep the peace, or to be imprisoned for one month.

George Clark was charged with assaulting Job S. Smith, Inspector of Police, while he (Smith) was in the execution of his duty. Inspector Smith deposed that between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning last he was on duty on South Head Road, and, having occasion to await the arrival of the constable on the beat, he stood still at a short distance; two men, prisoner being one, were standing in conversation; in a few minutes prisoner, leaving his companion, walked up to him (witness) and said, "What do you want here, watching us, you —— Bobby? You had better go on;" witness, in reply, desired him to mind his own business, or to go about his business, and not to trouble himself; prisoner then, without another word, gave him a blow on the side of his head which for a moment stunned him—although he did not see a weapon, he did not believe that the blow he received was from the fist merely—and another blow knocked him down; witness called out for assistance, in consequence whereof Constable Rutledge first, and Sergeant Rush next, came up, but before and until the arrival of either, he (witness) was beat and kicked most violently by the prisoner and the other man his companion; his hat was kicked to atoms, his eyes blackened, his cheeks, shoulders, and body severely bruised; had it been any other than a police regulation hat he believes that the kicks inflicted would have killed him; constable Rutledge and sergeant Rush were assaulted by prisoner, and it was with the greatest difficulty that prisoner was secured—the second man skulked away on the arrival of assistance; Rutledge and Rush were also assaulted by him—the former so severely that he was unable to continue on duty, nor had he returned; prisoner appeared to have been drinking, but did not consider him to be drunk. Prisoner alleged that he and Smith met and quarrelled at the Blind Beggar public-house, and went into the street to fight. Inspector Smith on the other hand, denied having either been at the house in question, or that he met the prisoner at any other house that night, or that he ever spoke to him unless as he had stated in his deposition. Mr. Bradley, the landlord of the house corroborated Mr. Smith's statement. Sergeant Rush also gave evidence. Defendant was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks.

Allan Langmuir was charged with passing a forged cheque. Timothy Moore deposed that on Thursday afternoon prisoner purchased of him, at Mr Illidge's shop in George-street, a pair of boots, in payment of which he tendered a cheque purporting to be drawn by a person named Braxill, in favour of Allan Langmuir, for payment of £5; he said the cheque was in his own favour, and he would guarantee its payment on presentation next morning; witness gave him £4, the difference, and he went away; presented the cheque next day, but got no money. Mr. Coulson, of the Bank of Australasia, deposed that no person of the same of Braxill had any account or funds in that establishment. William Burns, of George-street, clothier, deposed that on Thursday last prisoner bought of him a hat, in payment for which he tendered the cheque before the court; at witness' desire he endorsed it "Allan Langmuir;" witness said that having been once imposed upon, by means of a false cheque, when he got a man five years on the roads, he would not give full change—and handed him a sovereign, desiring him to call for the balance next day; prisoner said he could do better with the cheque, and, returning the hat and the sovereign, took it and went away. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Joseph Finch, charged with rape, was discharged on his own recognizances to appear when called upon.

There were twenty-three cases on the summons list. Hilly v. Orr, a proceeding under the Tenants' Act, to recover possession of land at Potts' Point, was decided in favour of the plaintiff, with £3 3s. costs. James Young, of Clarence-street, butcher, was fined 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. costs, for conveying meat uncovered through the streets, to the annoyance of other persons passengers thereon. The rest were postponed.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Tuesday.

Before Mr. G. Thornton.

Mary Ann Parker, Selina Curtiss, and Frederick Frey, were severally charged with drunkenness and improper conduct in the public streets; the two former were ordered to be imprisoned for seven days each, and the latter was discharged from custody, on paying 20s. fine. William Brown, of the ship Phœnician, charged with desertion, was sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment. John Bignal, and John Singleton, belonging to the David M'Iver, were severally fined 20s. for being drunk. This concluded the business, and the Court was adjourned at 11 o'clock to the following day.

REPRESENTATION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On Monday evening, the 17th instant, a meeting of the friends and supporters of Dr. William Sherwin took place at the Union Inn, St. Leonard's, North Shore—C. Abercrombie, Esq., in the chair.

The Chairman having stated the object for which the meeting assembled, said, he had no doubt they had all known Dr. Sherwin, at least he had the honour of knowing him for many years; and after some further remarks eulogistic of that gentleman's principles, he resumed his seat. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Hogan, another of the candidates, casually entered, and was cordially welcomed by his rival competitor, together with those present at the meeting, who gave three cheers for Mr. Hogan and Dr. Sherwin, who returned thanks, after which the Doctor proceeded to explain his views at the same time minutely commenting on the leading topics interesting to the people—such as the waste lands, &c., which he designated as not only alluvial in the extreme, but must in time, if properly managed, raise this (if he may use the term) infant colony to a great and powerful nation; he strongly advocated the national system of education in preference to any other, as well as the extension of railways throughout the colony; and with respect to the two-thirds clause, he would strenuously support its repeal. Having, after an elaborate speech, thus concluded amidst cheers, the electors present unanimously, and with great *eclat* and enthusiasm, called upon Mr. Hogan, who came forward and after the cheering subsided, stated that it was a mere accident which took him there that evening. He came with one or two others to visit a friend residing in the vicinity, when he was attracted by the large assemblage of electors whom, in point of intelligence and importance ranked as one of the leading constituencies. He had listened to the able and eloquent address of his much esteemed and respected friend, Dr. Sherwin, and what pleased him most was, that the various sentiments to which he had given utterance were the same as those so extensively and expressly set forth in his (Mr. Hogan's) address in the daily papers, and after having spoken at much length on the subject of the series of reformations tending to advance the interests of Australia, during which he was repeatedly cheered, he concluded by stating that he considered it a shame in so gigantic a district as New South Wales that they should be compelled to look to California and other countries, the produce of which they had been daily and for years consuming, while their own soil abounded in plenty, and its cereal productions, if done equal justice to, could not be surpassed; but this he solely attributed to the squatting monopolisation hitherto encouraged, owing to an unsystematic form of legislature, but happily for the people its functions have now, to a certain extent, been defunct, and must in time be altogether eradicated. (Cheers.) Although not a native of the colony he had spent the best of his days among them in an active life, he had the interests of the colony always at heart; he had devoted some years to the City Council; and during his whole life, either privately or publicly, he believed himself, and defied any one to point out a single instance which could stigmatize him, or the firm to which he belonged. He always took a leading and conspicuous part at electioneering for the city, and it was only nine times out of ten that he failed in carrying his point. All he possessed in an earthly point of view, as well as those who were dearest and nearest to him in parental affection, are concentrated in the county of Cumberland, which he offers himself to represent. It is there the remains of his father and child lay interred, and he hoped that at some future period, and after a longer servitude in their cause that he would pass away from this transient life, when he would be called upon, not as to what country he belonged, but according to his conduct and actions through life. (Tremendous cheering.) After proposing the candidates as f

ELECTIONEERING.—A requisition to Mr. Thorn, inviting him to contest the representation of the Lachlan and Lower Darling, is in course of signature, and we believe the hon. gentleman will place his services at the disposal of the constituency. A respected correspondent from Gundagai writes:—"The good news of D. H. Thorn being about to come forward, in accordance with the invitation of a numerously-signed requisition, for the Lachlan and Lower Darling, has put us in high glee. I am confident that there is hardly one in this town but will vote for him: in short, his return is certain, so far as Gundagai is concerned."—*Goulburn Chronicle.*

Messrs. CHAS. MOORE and Co. direct us to call the attention of merchant tailors, drapers, outfitters, storekeepers, and others to their unreserved sale of West of England broadcloths, fancy and black cords, &c., &c.; as also to their sale of damaged goods, at their rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

We are requested by Bisbworth and Co. to direct the particular attention of furniture dealers, parties furnishing, and others, to their last monster sale of furniture, at Deen's, City Theatre, Market-street, this day, at 11 o'clock precisely. N.B. Buyers are requested to be punctual, as the sale will commence exactly at the time stated.—ADV.

We are requested by Messrs. Cohen and Hartstile to direct particular attention to their extensive sales, this day, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Circular Quay, slates ex Ranger; and at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, groceries, oilmen's stores, prime mess pork, English loaf sugar, hyson skin tea, &c., &c., &c.—ADV.

TASMANIA.

We have papers to the 8th instant.

The *Daily News*, on the best and easiest means of securing the amount of labour required for the proper development of the resources of Tasmania, after noticing the remittances of persons already in the colony, to bring out their friends, and to the voluntary emigration of others, who pay their own passages, goes on to say that, "by the last mail from England we have intelligence that the British Government have at length resolved to resort to the ballot for fulfilling the legal complement of the militia, voluntary enrolment having apparently reached its utmost limit. By the same channel we have private communications which speak of this circumstance as likely to give a fresh impetus to Australian emigration. The ages for the Militia Ballot range from 17 to 40, and there are no doubt hundreds of persons of the class required by this colony who would rather lay out their little savings in a passage to Australia than expend even a portion of it in paying the fine for refusing to serve. In confirmation of this surmise, we have been favoured with the sight of an extract from a letter from a firm of Liverpool shipowners largely interested in Australian emigration, which mentions the immediate effect produced upon the market by the announcement of the Government project, in the following terms:—'A very singular demand for passages to Australia sprung up yesterday, and is likely to increase materially, owing to the rumour that there is to be a ballot for serving in the militia among all aged from 17 to 40. Our average for the last month has not exceeded 10 per day, and yesterday we had 44.'"

The *Courier*, in noticing the fact that the Governor has directed the publication of a report by Mr. Sprent of his examination of the country between Hobart Town and Launceston, with a view to the construction of a railway, says:—"It will be seen that Mr. Sprent prefers the Eastern Route, commencing from that point which he describes as the Judge's, but which will be better known to the colonists as Montagu's Point. We must confess that we are pleased with the promptitude with which Sir Henry Young has caused the publication of this report. Mr. Sprent has clearly established the fact that it is practicable to construct a railway between Hobart Town and Launceston. At an early opportunity we propose to turn to the important considerations which Mr. Sprent's general *reconnaissance* suggests." That portion of Mr. Sprout's survey which relates to Launceston, is appended:—"I have examined the country minutely in the neighbourhood of Perth and Morven, and I find no way of approaching Launceston so favourable as that by the way of Morven or Evandale. Launceston is nearly surrounded by a girdle of rather high hills. The range comes up from the west side of the Tamar, and passes on towards Perth where it declines. Near Launceston it throws off a low spur forming the Sandhill and Windmill Hills of that locality, and abuts closely upon the North Esk. More southerly it throws off another spur of a higher character a little to the south of the junction of the Evandale with the main line of road. The spur rises to about 800 feet above Launceston, over which the road passes, but tending in an easterly direction towards Morven, it declines as it advances. A little to the east of that township the spur forms a small declination, about one and a-half miles from the South Esk, and is the dividing ridge between the waters of the North and the South Esk. Crossing this ridge we come upon a valley leading down to the North Esk, and the waters of this valley join the North Esk at Mr. Rose's estate at Corra Linn. The top of this ridge is above the junction with the North Esk about 470 feet, and the distance is about seven miles. This would give a descent of 67 feet in a mile, or a gradient of 1 in 80. But upon a detailed survey this gradient is susceptible of some improvement. The North Esk at this junction is about 75 feet about Launceston, and six miles distant. The entrance to Launceston would be by way of the Racecourse."

The following is a return of grain and flour imported and exported at the port of Hobart Town, during the week ended 29th February, 1856, inclusive:—Imports—Barley, 1000 bushels; maize, 2500 bushels; wheat, 1450 bushels; flour, 3½ tons. Exports—nil. Return of grain and flour imported and exported at the port of Launceston, during the week ending 28th February, 1856, inclusive:—Imports—nil. Exports—Oats, 400 bushels; flour, 35 tons.

The annual bazaar at Hobart Town, in aid of the Southern Branch of the Colonial Missionary Society commenced on Thursday. The proceeds of the first day amounted to £136.

The *Mercury* reports that for economy, the office of Crown Solicitor has been merged in that of the Solicitor-General. The late Crown Solicitor has received nearly £1000 as compensation for his past services.

A WARNING TO WIFE BEATERS.—On Friday, the 7th instant, William Blackford, a sweeper of chimnies, was charged before the Police Magistrate and Captain Reid, J.P. (upon an information preferred by the Mayor, who happened to be a witness of the affair), with assaulting his wife. He pleaded guilty. The Mayor stated that on Tuesday evening he was walking in York street, and saw a woman reputed to be the wife of Blackford lying on the ground, and being kicked and otherwise shamefully ill-used by the defendant. On being called on for his defence, Blackford said that when he returned home on Tuesday evening he found his wife out, and on her coming to the gate he endeavoured to make her enter the house. The Mayor observed that he did not press the charge against Blackford, but wished to see a check put to the practice. The Police Magistrate told the defendant that under the recently passed act he had rendered himself liable to six months' imprisonment, and it had become very necessary to punish in that way the brutal assaults frequently committed on women. The sentence the magistrates would now pass was fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour. This sentence was passed under the seventh section of the Act for the Better Prevention of Certain Offences: by which it is provided that on a complaint before two justices of the peace, either by the person aggrieved or otherwise, the case may be disposed of in a summary way, by sentencing the accused to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour, or by a fine of £20, and in default of payment, six months' imprisonment if not paid before that time, besides requiring the defendant to find sureties to keep the peace for one year after. There is no appeal from the decision of the magistrates in such cases.—*Launceston Examiner.*

THE PEOPLE OF NORWAY.—No traveller can have familiarly associated with the inhabitants of this romantic land without returning favourably impressed by the frequent proofs he will have received in the course of his rambles—among whatever classes he may chance to have been thrown—of their frank, kindly, and hospitable disposition; nor have failed to mark the manly but well controlled spirit of independence which distinguishes the national character. Norway, in truth, besides her natural beauty, presents at this moment a moral picture of extreme interest. It offers to the world the spectacle of a poor, comparatively insignificant, and recently disenthralled people, who, by not abusing their new constitutional privileges, even where abuse might have been apprehended, have consolidated their freedom; and, by enlisting the sympathies and commanding the respect of other nations, have acquired for their country a moral strength far greater than its limited territory, population, and means could have created. It exhibits a state of society in which the means of subsistence and the common comforts of life are very equally diffused, and the connection between the different classes is harmoniously maintained. In short, it presents a spectacle of a free, a high-spirited, a self governed, but a united and contented people.—*Forster's Rambles in Norway.*

A NIGGER LIBBIO.—"I say, Sambo, does ye know what makes the corn grow so fast when you put de manure on it?" "No, I don't hardly." "Now I'll jist tell ye. When de corn begins to smell the manure, it don't like de 'fumery, so it hurries out of the ground, and sits up as high as possible, so as not to breaff de bad air."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

Two extensive trade sales were held to-day by public auction, the one by Messrs. W. Dean and Co., the other by Messrs. Frith and Payten. The first was effected by the former firm on account of Messrs. Lamb, Spry, and Co., being the residue of the sherries, ex Equator, from Cadiz; ports, ex Resolugao, from Oporto; brandies, ex Varoon, Granite City, and Alice and Raymond, and Catherine Adamson. The report of the sale of the sherries ranges from 7s. 9d. to 8s. 10d. per gallon. The four diamond port was sold at 12s. to 12s. 3d. per gallon. Case brandy, 16s. 3d. to 25s. Case gin, key brand, 25s. Anchor ditto, 19s. Ditto without brand, 18s. 6d. Martell's brandy, 13s. 10d. to 14s. Hennessey's, 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. The draught beers announced for sale were withdrawn, the samples not being landed.

The second sale to which we alluded above, as effected by Messrs. Frith and Payten, was one of sound and damaged teas, ex William Oswald, the result of which shows a considerable decline upon our last quotations. The prices for whole chests of congou, slightly damaged, were from £4 7s. 6d. to £4 18s. Half-chests realized at the rate of £5 2s. 6d. to £5 6s. 6d. per chest. After the sale of the slightly damaged and broken chests—a large portion of the cargo—of the sound teas (two whole chests to one half only) was sold at prices ranging from £4 17s. 6d. to £5.

A small parcel of Taal and Zebu sugar was offered, but withdrawn.

From the *Ceylon Overland Observer*, of the 1st of March, we take the following:—

We have fair average crops in this quarter this season, but have suffered much from the unprecendid continuance of dry weather. Even in March, 1849, the trees were not looking so yellow. However, the dryness of the season notwithstanding, it must be allowed that the prospects of coffee were seldom brighter than they now are; prices are rising—the coffee of the estates hereabouts fetching more than ever it did before, while the cost of almost every detail of estate expenditure, such as clearing land, weeding, picking, &c., remains almost stationary. And even where the outlay on any particular work is apparently greater than in former years, the work is often performed in a superior manner. Holing new land may be quoted as an instance of this; the outlay per acre for holing is probably several shillings higher than ever it was before in this district, too, because the coolies do less work, but because planters have become more awake to the expediency of having very large holes. I remember when 25 holes a day were got out of the men; now, in the easiest soil, and with an axe-man to every 9 or 10 men, they never exceed 25; but these are almost two feet every way.

A great extent of new land is being gradually brought into cultivation in this corner (Matelle West). Including Ambecombra, the jungle that has been felled within the last three years may be estimated at about 500 acres, of which nearly 400 acres have been planted. A little of this is in addition to old estates, but the greater part of it consists of new ones. Of old coffee in the district, that planted between 1845 to 1849, there may be about 700 acres, besides nearly 100 acres of abandoned coffee.

The coffee in this district is at an elevation varying from 2000 feet to 3800 feet; but all the heaviest bearing fields are below 3000 feet.

IMPOUNDINGS.

NEW FRENCH.—March 3th. From Mitchell's Flat: Bay mare, black points, switch tail, saddle marked, HM on off shoulder. Chesnut filly, white face, O over WO on off shoulder, if not released will be sold on 6th April.

CARCOAR.—March 1st. From the estate of T. Icely, Esq., Combing: White heifer, JN over JN near rump, 12 off shoulder, CC off rump. Brown cow, ear marked off side, like J near ribs, JK conjoined over 2 off rump. Black and white bull, MD off shoulder, 3 off thigh. Yellow cow, hoop horns, like WC on rump and thighs, like CJ off ribs and shoulder. Brindle heifer, like WC over K off rump. Red heifer, no brand legible. Red and white heifer, no brand legible. Red and white poley cow, EF off rump. Leopard cow, hook horns, RS off rump. Yellow cow, hook horns, JP over — off rump and ribs; yellow bull calf by her side, no brand legible. White heifer, cook horns, like NP or MP off rump. White poley cow, ear marked off side, like 4 off rump, diamond off ribs. Red poley cow, ears marked, like TH near rump, like 9 near shoulder, heart off rump. Brindle cow, like WC over 5 off rump, like 38 off ribs. Also, on 6th instant, from Wangoobat:—Red and white steer, hoop horns, like TX off ribs, diamond off thigh. Yellow knobby horned bullock, like W on rumps. Red and white spotted cow, hoop horns, off ear marked, illegible brand off rump. Red and white bullock, like 8 off rump. Yellow bullock, tops of horns, like — over JK over 2 off rump. Grizzled poley cow, like JK conjoined over 8 off rump. Strawberry steer, like — over EK conjoined (the E reversed) off rump, like 55 off ribs. Red and white poley steer, near ear marked, illegible brand near ribs. Red and white knobby horned bullock, like WS over W off rump. Red and white heifer, like MC off rump. Red and white bull, JF off ribs, rump, and thigh. If not released before 7th April will be sold.

MOLONGLO, February 26.—From Burrowang:—Strawberry heifer, unbranded. Red and white bullock, TK conjoined off ribs. Half face bull, unbranded. White steer, JE near ribs and rump. Red and white bullock, —K off rump. Red calf, unbranded. Black and white bullock, TL off ribs. White cow, ROYD off ribs, 3 on cheek. Strawberry bullock, JW near rump, JW off rump. Red bull, unbranded. White bullock, T near rump, OS over 3 off ribs. Also, from the Government Paddock, by the Commissioner of Crown Lands:—Black filly, J off shoulder, 3 years old, 14 hands 2 inches high. Also, from Redbank, on 29th February:—Bay horse, HA on near shoulder, 8 off shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. If not released before 29th March, they will be sold.

GREEN PONDS.—March 5th. From Ellmore: Bay horse, 15¾ hands high, small star, saddle marked, off hind foot white, WO under saddle, O near near side. Bay filly, 1 year old, SE near shoulder. Bay mare, long tail, has had a foal. Black thigh near side, X off shoulder, shod all round. Brown mare, long mane and tail, H near shoulder; filly foal at foot. Brown filly, very poor, long mane and tail, like JM. (the M. reversed) both shoulders. Dark bay horse, star, long mane and tail, 15¾ hands high, M 3 or M 8 off shoulder, W 1 always over W reversed near shoulder, collar and saddle marked, aged. Bay mare, long mane and tail, 8 over 1 over Bg shoulder, 1B under saddle near side; foal at foot. Also, same day, from Newstead: Chesnut mare, 15 hands high, long mane and tail, CT near shoulder. Chesnut mare, blemished off fore foot, white streaks in face, long tail, AK over P near shoulder. Bay mare, long mane and tail, no brand visible; foal at foot. Bay horse, short tail, JK near shoulder. If not released will be sold on 5th April.

PATRICKS.—March 10th. Black mare, MF near shoulder, star, snip, near hind foot white, switch tail, 15 hands high. Yellow and white bullock, IC near rump and ribs, KJ over EJ off rump. Red and white bullock, O off ribs, illegible brand near ribs, JB conjoined off rump. Light strawberry bullock, W over W off rump. Brindle and white bullock, like OV off rump. If not released, will be sold on 27th instant.

PARRAMATTA.—March 14th. From Prospect: Brown mare, long switch tail, white stripe down the face, hind and off fore fetlock white, appears to be broken-in to harness, about 5 years old. Black colt, appearance of a large cut on the near shoulder, no brands legible, about 3 years old. Black or brown horse, switch tail, black points, white spots under saddle, like 4 off shoulder, aged. Chesnut filly, a little white on the face, snip on the nose, near hind fetlock white, no brand legible, about 3 years old. If not released, will be sold on 11th April.

FLOWERDALE.—March 11th. From Mr. Roberts, Wargrave:—Red and white bullock, cocked horns, like M on ribs, off side. Red poley cow, SC on ribs and rump milking side. Red heifer calf, intermixed with white spots, white back and belly, O on ribs, like H on rump near side. Speckled red and white bullock, like M 6 conjoined on ribs near side, illegible brand on shoulder off side. White and red spotted cow, AK on rump near side, W on shoulder, like OI on rump milking side; heifer calf by her side, about 2 months old. Dark red bull, intermixed with white, like MD on rump off side. If not released, will be sold on 7th April.

VANDERVILLE, PICTON.—March 15th. From Vanderville:—Brindle bullock, cocked horns, like O on neck off side, like — or — on jaw off side, no other brands legible, worker. If not released will be sold on 8th April.

VILLAGE OF PERT.—March 10th. From W. H. Sutter's Run:—Black entire horse, brand not legible, small star on forehead, five years old, 14½ hands high. To be sold on 10th April, if not released.

HARTLEY.—March 12th. By the Police, and supposed to be stolen:—bay mare, small snip down the face, resembling between the nostrils, T on the near shoulder, 8 on the off shoulder, 14½ hands high; with a horse foal by her side, unbranded. If not released before 12th April, will be sold to defray expenses.

TAMWORTH.—March 4th. From Peel River Company's Run:—Bay horse, Y off shoulder, W over 2 near shoulder. Bay mare, XX near shoulder; filly foal at foot, unbranded. Bay mare, CT off shoulder, like CI near shoulder; horse foal at foot, unbranded. Grey horse, 3 over — near shoulder. If not released, will be sold according to Act of Council.

GEORGE CELMAN AS THEATRICAL LICENSER.—He carried his punctilious nicety to such an extent, that in his letter accompanying the license for Kenny's farce of *Spring and Autumn*, which is now lying before us, he directed the following lines to be expunged:—"Where did you meet the angel?" "Heavens! this is a faint!" "Twas devilish good!" "The Tower of Babel broke loose!" "What an angel!" "Heaven upon earth!" &c., &c. All this exposed him to some ridicule; but ridicule was the only redress left to the sufferer, for the sentence of the licenser is absolute as were the laws of the Medes and Persians. Against his fiat there is no appeal. When Colman was examined before the Committee of the House of Commons, which sat upon the theatrical question, he was asked whether he expunged all oaths or profane swearing from the plays submitted to his revision. He answered "Invariably." "Did you ever count the number of oaths in your own comedies of the 'Heir at Law' and 'John Bull?'" "Never; but I dare say there are a great many." "Which you disapprove of?" "Undoubtedly." "Do you not think it would have been better to have omitted them?" "Much better. They disfigure the scenes in which they are introduced, and injure the humour." "Then," concluded the chairman, thinking to clench the argument, "you are sorry now that you wrote either of these comedies?" "Quite the contrary," rejoined the licenser; "I rejoice exceedingly to have made a good pudding, although I regret that any bad plums should have crept into it."—*University for October.*

ENCOURAGING YOUNG MEN.—We copy the following from an exchange:—Among the important things which should not be forgotten in every-day life is to encourage young men just starting in business. Old-established concerns will always do well enough, but young men always need encouragement in business, and it should always be the aim of all citizens to bestow their patronage upon the most deserving in our community in the several branches of trade and merchandise.—*American Paper.*

THE EDITOR OF THE *NONCONFORMIST* ON THE WAR.

EDWARD MIALL, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Rochdale, lately met his constituents, for the purpose of rendering an account of his stewardship, and also to give his opinion on the present aspect of the war question. It being well known that the hon. gentleman's views on this subject were not in accordance with those popularly entertained in Rochdale, the place of meeting was densely crowded. After explaining his his votes in the House, Mr. Miall went on to say,—

But, gentlemen, at the present critical position of public affairs, you are justified in expecting from your representative in Parliament something more than an account of his votes in a bygone session. You will very justly demand from him a distinct opinion of the war as it stands, views by which his Parliamentary conduct will be guided next session, on points involving the all-important question of peace or war. Gentlemen, I cordially recognise the duty I owe you in this matter. I believe I may confidently take you to witness that I have never shrunk from the fullest exposition of my opinions on this subject, even when I had more reason than I have at this moment to suspect that there was a difference of judgment between us; and I must do you the justice to remark that I can find no motive to reserve on the present occasion, in having experienced the slightest want of indulgent confidence. Therefore, gentlemen, I will tell you what I think and feel. The main question you would desire me to answer is, I presume, "Are you for a prolongation of the war with Russia, or do you incline to an early, and, if it were practicable, immediate peace?" and on this question I will give you a reply which will leave you in no doubt whatever as to my views. I regard war, indeed, with abhorrence. I would consent to large sacrifices in order to avoid war. I look upon it as a lamentable necessity at best. But I cannot regard it as the worst possible calamity that can befall nations. The violence of the volcano is, after all, less destructive than the quieter desolation of the pestilence. Do not mistake me, therefore, gentlemen, for an advocate of peace at any price. On the contrary, I believe that nations, as well as magistrates, are sometimes commissioned by Providence to wield the sword of the executioner against evil doers. Let me say further, that although I did not concur in the policy which committed to us a war with Russia; although I believe it might have been safely and wisely averted, yet, the war having been entered upon, an appeal to arms having been made, alliances having been contracted, strategic positions having been taken up, I do not feel myself bound, by my original dissent from the policy of the war, to pronounce at any and every stage of its progress for peace. I was against embarking in this war, but the country having otherwise determined, I have always advocated the pressing it on with the utmost energy and vigor. The invincibility of Russia, while it existed only in her own self-conceit, might, I thought, be safely left undisturbed. But when it came to a trial of fact, the security of Europe seemed to me to be concerned in obtaining an unmistakeable decision against her. And now, gentlemen, in order that my views of present policy with regard to this great contest may appear reasonable as well as explicit, it is necessary to bring under notice the object which the people of the country sought to obtain by means of the war with Russia. Their first and immediate object was what they called the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire; and their ulterior object was to take from Russia some reliable security that Europe in future should be safe from her aggressive policy. Well, now, let me ask you, in comparison with these declared purposes of the allies, to call to mind what they have actually done. The Principalities have long since been evacuated—the navigation of the Danube is free—the Russian protectorate of the Greek Church in Turkey is virtually abandoned—and the independence and integrity, regarded as a present fact, is established. I ask you, then, whether there is a man among you who in the presence of these facts, will be bold enough to say that Turkey has anything to fear from the aggressive power of Russia for twenty years to come? Well, but has Western Europe any greater cause to fear a Russian irruption upon her civilisation and peace? I answer again by a *reference to facts*. Russia, from the commencement of the war, is calculated, even by her friends, to have lost 300,000 choice soldiers. Her factories are all closed—her commerce is paralysed—her ports are blockaded—her resources used up. We undertook, in common with our allies, to do battle *for the safety of Europe* from Russian aggression. Can any one pretend that if the war were to cease to-morrow Europe would be in any danger? I venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that the power of Russia, for all offensive purposes, at least for another generation, has been broken. It is admitted that Turkey is safe—it is not pretended that Western Europe is insecure. Well then, gentlemen, believing the facts to be as I have stated—believing the public ends of the war to have been accomplished—and having regard to the solemn declaration made by the allies that they had no sinister end in view—I declare on my conscience that I can find no good and sufficient reason for an indefinite prolongation of hostilities, and that I should rejoice in, and support an immediate peace. I think it quite within the range of possibility for you to drive the Russian army out of the Crimea, to capture Nicolaieff and Cherson, and even to destroy Cronstadt. You may do all this, and more, if you are willing to pay the price for it. But I assert that it is unnecessary to the repose of Europe—and being so, nothing can justify you in incurring for yourselves and your posterity the frightful cost at which it must be purchased. I speak not now of money only, or of money's worth. But you cannot have these results without a frightful sacrifice of human life, without a long check to social and political progress, without a vast sum total of demoralisation. There is one glaring and undeniable fact to which I implore you, my constituents, to open your eyes and to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest." You are called by what Jacob Omnium calls "the upper ten thousand," a noble people. You are lauded to the skies for your steadfastness. You are credited for your readiness to make great sacrifices, and to put up manfully with the drain which war has established on your resources. But has it never occurred to you that the said upper ten thousand, who count the higher places of rule their inheritance, who share among themselves all the lucrative places, all the patronage of Government, all the perquisites which come out of spending an extra fifty millions a year—has it never occurred to you that the official system by which these men profit, although it is frightfully wasteful and ridiculously inefficient, is obstinately maintained and perpetrated? This system, in its several departments is the organised machinery by which the government works in carrying on the war; and the men and money you find them are the steam power necessary to keep it in motion. But is it necessary to remind the men of Rochdale that, where the machinery is defective in construction, rotten in materials, and worked by ignorant and incapable engineers, there will be an incalculable waste of moving power, perpetual break-downs, and an irregular performance of a minimum amount of work, at a maximum amount of cost? The hon. gentleman proceeded to the "system" at the Horse Guards, the War-office, the Ordnance, and the Admiralty, as wasteful, defective, and inefficient, and concluded thus: I believe the allied governments have accomplished their objects. I consider the objects they professed accomplished when you went to war with the generous instinct in your heart that you might give liberty to the peoples of Europe. Have a fear that, instead of promoting civilisation abroad, there do not come back to you despotism at home. We have a specimen of that in the treatment of the Jersey refugees. When they have silenced foreigners, they will silence opinion in the Press. For the Press is quite as inconvenient to continental despots, as their own subjects are who have run away; and when they have silenced the press, they may combine to put down Parliament. But at any rate, do not you join in this unnatural warfare. Have your eyes open; don't be flattered into rushing with a crowd, pell mell, for you know not what object, and to accomplish you know not what end. Do consider whether you are doing anything for the interests of humanity, in your strife for the prolongation of this war. If you are right, then I wish you may be also practically useful; and if I am right in the views I hold, these are the views which I shall act on in the next session of Parliament, if it is your pleasure to commit to me the honour of being your representative.

The King of Sardinia went to the Paris opera *incog.* Entering by the public doorway, he asked for the Emperor's box. The *employés* surprised at such a demand, and not being sure of his Majesty's identity, showed some hesitation. "Faites moi conduire à la loge Imperiale," repeated the Emperor, at a moment when some official recognised his Majesty, and communicating his convictions to those around, created some embarrassment, which his Majesty immediately dispelled.

NOT GIVEN TO CHANGE.—A man with a moderate appetite dined at an hotel, and after eating the whole of a young pig, was asked if he would have some pudding. He said he din't care much about pudding; but if they had another little hog, he would be thankful for it.

AN UNTIMELY SURRENDER.

(*From the Economist, 1st December.*)

To those writers and orators who are so irrationally and inopportunely clamouring for peace we have a few brief, clear words to say. In the first place, Russia has offered no proposals; none, therefore, are before us, either for acceptance or rejection; and to describe us as repudiating her desires for an accommodation is simply false. In the second place, these gentlemen are anxious for a termination of the war, either on satisfactory or on unsatisfactory *terms*; if the latter, they are self-condemned; if the former, we and all England are with them. For, we repeat, as we have over and over again had to remind our opponents, no party of any weight or consideration in this country is desirous to protract hostilities one day beyond the time when their true, original, ostensible object has been accomplished—viz., the security of European peace and independence by the complete deliverance of Turkey, and the incapacitation of Russia from further aggression. There may be a few vindictive politicians who insist upon humbling the enemy and punishing the aggressor; there are many enthusiastic lovers of liberty, and ardent patriots, who would fain fight on for the chance of more extensive embroilments, out of which emancipation for the oppressed might ultimately come; but these parties have no voice in the decision of the question; they are not statesmen, and they do not influence statesmen. There may be Englishmen and Frenchmen who are disposed to sheathe the sword before the work is accomplished for which they drew it; we do not believe there is one man of note in either country who desires to wield it one hour after that work is done.

There is a question or two which the clamourers for an untimely and unsued-for peace would do well to answer. Do they believe that the war which shall prevent Russia from overshadowing Europe and absorbing Turkey is not one which must some day or other be fought out? Do they believe that the Czar will definitely abandon his undeniable and almost avowed designs until they shall have been proved to him *par voie de fait*, to be unpermissible and unattainable—until he shall have been so crippled and baffled in the attempt to carry them out, that he feels himself defeated and disarmed? Do they think we are ever likely to be so near forcing upon him this salutary conviction—this conviction on which the future peace and progress of Europe must depend—as we are at this moment? Do they, finally, believe that this conviction is already forced upon him, and would remain stamped upon his mind, if we were now to patch up a peace which should leave him still in the Crimea and with half of Sebastopol in his possession? These are the real questions for consideration and reply. For ourselves, we feel irresistibly convinced that complete success is in our reach, if we only persevere unflinchingly for a short time longer; that we were never so near to the attainment of our righteous and necessary aim; and that if we now lay down our arms without securing it, we shall never be so near it again. The battle, as we have said, and as every statesman knows, must be fought out; to postpone it now to a future day would be to invite renewal, to foreshadow failure, to insure defeat.

Let there be no self-deception in so grave a matter. There can be no delusion unless we wilfully delude ourselves. Is Europe independent and emancipated? Is Turkey safe? Is Russia amply warned and permanently baffled? The war has proved the resources and unmasked the designs of our enemy; has it conclusively vetoed those designs and exhausted or diminished those resources? Have we the slightest reason to believe that Russia is prepared to propose or accept such terms as will secure the abandonment or the defeat of her designs? And, above all, is it not perfectly certain that if the Allies were now to retire from the contest on any terms short of such, they would virtually be confessing to a failure, and be giving a tacit sanction and submission to the future consummation of projects which they had proved too feeble, or too poor, or too un-persistent to forbid? Now, or never, must Russia be told, once for all—"Thus far shalt thou go, and no further."

And why should the allies hold their hands? What weakness has come over them that they should thus stop in the middle of their task? Is public opinion turning against them? On the contrary, in the north and in the south, nations hitherto irresolute seem preparing to gather to our standard. Are our sufferings from the war becoming greater than we can bear? On the contrary, no belligerents ever suffered so little. We are scarcely conscious of any of the usual privations, and not at all conscious of most of the horrors of hostilities. Our coasts are not in the slightest danger. The inhabitants of our most exposed seaboard sleep in profound security. Our merchants traverse every sea without ever dreaming of an enemy. At home we never see, or expect to see, a Russian except as a prisoner. We go about our avocations just as usual, and, in truth, have little cognizance of the war at all, except that it makes our daily newspaper somewhat more exciting, and opens our purse-strings a little wider.

But, we are told, the expenditure is enormous, and monetary derangements and commercial crisis are to be feared. Here, and still more in France, the vast sums of money laid out are beginning to be severely felt. True enough; and we assuredly should be among the last to make light of such a state of things; but observe, first, it is not that money cannot be had on both sides of the Channel; we have as yet borrowed but little, and the last loan showed how readily the Emperor of the French might obtain almost any sums he needed. The main portion of the monetary difficulties arise from the legal and customary currency arrangements in both countries; apart from the fact that so large a portion of our extra expenditure is purely unproductive, the financial embarrassments apprehended are in some measure artificial, and therefore may at least be alleviated; for neither exchange nor production has been checked, as has been the case in other wars. Our manufactures are as busy and our commerce as enterprising and as vast as ever. Any slight check or lull experienced by either is trifling compared to what we constantly see in times of profound peace, arising from a glut of special markets, or a temporary deficiency of raw material. We are suffering, no doubt, from the high price of grain; but this is what we are equally liable to in the most tranquil years, and so far from being attributable to the war, the severity of its pressure is greatly alleviated by the high wages indirectly caused by the war expenditure. There never was a time when so high a price of bread was accompanied with so little suffering. The demand for recruits has prevented any pressure on the labour market, and if "short time" or slack trade (arising, be it remembered, from causes independent of the war) should throw some artisans out of employment, in place of starving or burdening the parish, as heretofore, the army is an open and an inviting resource to them. We do not mean to argue that monetary uneasiness, and the consequent curtailment of accommodation to exchangers and producers, do not entail loss and mischief. We only affirm that both are to a great extent remediable by wise measures and a thorough comprehension of the nature of the crisis, and that in the meantime the effects of both are mitigated to a degree unprecedented before.

We are not, then, suffering in our persons, nor on our coasts; we are subject to no sudden alarms; our industry goes on as usual, and our vessels navigate all seas unmolested; the people are well employed, and the Government demand for the products of that employment is enormous; men themselves, when not absorbed by manufacturing necessities, are wanted and well paid as soldiers. Our one point of pressure is our large expenditure. But when was it ever heard that two great, wise, rich, and powerful nations abandoned a politic and righteous war—at a moment, too, when their star was in the ascendant—simply because war was costly?—not because they could not afford, but because they did not like to spend so much? Why, lavish as we have been, we have not in these two years spent as much as we often spend in a single year during the two-and-twenty years of the great Napoleonic conflict. We had then not only much to suffer, but much to dread; distress and fear came home to every hearth; disasters accumulated round us, and victory seemed very distant and very doubtful; yet the spirit of the nation never flinched, and its purse was never closed. And now, when our wealth is doubled, when our homes are secure, when our commerce is untouched, when glory is around us and before us, and when success lies close and certain within our grasp, are we a people to turn weary and niggard in the second year of an energetic struggle, and to throw away the value of the sixty millions we have spent for the sake of a few millions more? And the French—have they forgotten the days when, though their treasury was empty and their finances hopelessly deranged, they poured forth their legions to conquest and to glory?—when, with their soldiers in rags and in a year's arrears of pay, they marched as victors over Italy and Germany?—when, with resources incomparably smaller, they clung tenaciously to a far more formidable work? And do we both leave out of consideration that the expenditure, which we feel to be so heavy, must be tenfold more burdensome to Russia?—that what is pressure to us, is ruin to her?—that, with her production checked, her commerce annihilated, her coasts ravaged, her stores everywhere destroyed, she must be far nearer to actual exhaustion than we should be were the war to last half a century? And, finally, let us remember that the heaviest part of our expenditure is over; that most of our work is done: that the destruction of so large a portion of the Russian navy sets at liberty a considerable portion of that of the allies: and that, one effort more, the Crimea once ours, the war burdens of the two countries will reduce themselves by a stroke within a very bearable and and manageable compass.

LIND ON SINGING.

IF the letter of Jenny Lind published in an American paper called *Dwight's Journal of Music* is not of the genuine Swedish growth, but a manufacture of the United States, the imitation is at least well conceived. We have exactly such a criticism of the present Italian style of singing as might have been expected from an artist who is as clear, temperate, and, if we may say so, teutonically moral in her art, as she is popular. She is replying to some one who has asked advice for a "Miss M——," a student in singing; and Jenny Lind advises the young lady not to seek instruction in Italy, but in Paris and London. There she will find masters who understand the beauties of real Italian singing better than vocalists who at present do the journeyman's work for Verdi; and then, the student should go to Germany to learn music. The reason for not seeking Italy is, that "only a few singers of our day can preserve their voice under the habit of forcing more sound out of their lungs than nature intended they should,"—a necessity pressed upon them by the performance of Verdi's operas. "Verdi's music," says Jenny Lind, "is most dangerous for all singing artists, and will continue to be so until the artists themselves shall better understand their own interests." And will continue to be so, we should say, until some composer shall arise who can beat Verdi on that stage where the Italian musician must always take his great trial, the dramatic stage.

It is true that Verdi is a bad artist, because he sacrifices the whole to the part, and has no respect for his workmen or his materials. He resembles one of the school of painters who, having a knack at a handling of chrome yellow or some other coarse pigment, can never produce a design that is not furious with chrome yellow. It is of no use to decry him and to say that he is no artist; which is false. He has one power superior to all young composers of the day—a capacity of elocution. There is no composer who can set forth a speech with more breadth and emphasis: but he can do little else. He is the O'Connell of Parnassus, who can only employ the voice in monster speeches to mass meetings; and his vocalists must have lungs according. While we have no Italian composers that can present a dramatic design with equal force, we must be content with Verdi's O'Connellism. As soon as Italy shall reproduce a Donizetti or a Bellini, to say nothing of a Rossini, Verdi will be hustled aside; the exaggerated declamation which is his sole redeeming point will be at a discount; and singers will cease to sing as if they were addressing monster meetings.

Jenny Lind's advice to Miss M— is, that she should combine Italian song and German music, "try to avoid false pathos," and try to find out "the beauty of truth." But "what is truth?" as Bacon says after "jesting Pilate." If Miss M— could find it out, she would test pathos as well as everything else. Truth is fact, in art as well as in real life. The dramatist proposes to himself to represent the passions common to mankind, under circumstances that present them with the greatest vividness, and in the persons of those who have the least of what the painter calls "accident" to derogate from the simple and intelligible character of the common type. It is because they were so truthful, that is, so matter-of-fact, that Italian vocal artists have usually taken the first rank. They presented the commonest passions—grief, joy, anger, love—in the simplest form, coupled with a music which is peculiarly allied to the natural intonation even of spoken passion in their native land. They have been risking their lead by sacrificing many truths one, and that nothing deeper than the truth of rhetoric. But, as Alfieri would say, the artist in Italy is not only trained, he grows. The school reproduces itself. It is interesting to see the fair Swede giving a new instance of the truth, admirably stated by Pasta in her letters to Parodi—that even the passing artist, who leaves no tangible works behind, has a permanent influence on the progress of his art; as Pasta, as Paganini had, as Pachierotti must have had, and even as the parent has upon the child, and upon the race. And it is a great boon for mankind that it is so; for, after all, dynasties and institutions pass away, and art in this way and world shares with science the government of the race.—*Spectator.*

PURCHASES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—Let my hero, in traversing the bazaar, accompanied by a cunning Greek or obsequious Jew—his indispensable and inevitable dragomans—let my hero, I say, expect to be cheated, and put up with it. He has only one way to escape the mystifications of commercial free trade—let him solely purchase, as the produce of Mussulman industry, what he sees made under his own eyes—embroidered slippers, rosaries of sandal-wood, chibouques, amber mouth-pieces, &c. Round the bazaars patient Mussulman workmen may be found working publicly for twelve hours a-day, and they can be trusted: but the scarf, the robe, the shawl, the carpet, come from Lyons, Mulhausen, Aubusson,—everywhere, in fact, save from Persia, India, Brousa, and Syria. Only a few rich Armenian brokers can guarantee the non-French nationality of such merchandize. The red fez was made at Orleans, the scimetar tempered at Chatellerault, and the glass bowl of the narguilhe is imported from Baccharat or St. Louis. The fact is patent, incontrovertible—the West at the present day supplies the Levantine markets.—*Dr. F. Maynard.*

AN ORIGINAL SPEECH.—At a demonstration in Banff, in honour of the birthday of the Earl of Fife, the following singular speech was delivered by Captain M'Donald:—I am much obliged to you for the honour you have done me. It is now the e

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—For SALE by the undersigned,
Winnowing machines
Chaff cutters
Garden engines
Sugar, corn, and coffee mills
Cheese furnaces, presses, and hoops
Two-horse power threshing machines
One-ditto ditto
Corn and cob crusher, for grinding the cob with the maize
Spring-tooth horse rakes
Many's imperial mowers and reapers. The most successful machine at the late French Exhibition.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf; or JOEL JOSEPH, at their late premises, Macquarie-place.

BRIMBLEY, DEAN, and CO., have constantly on Sale, at their Stores, 78, Sussex-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Ollmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots;
Manilla ditto.

TOBACCO. — For SALE by CRAWLEY and SMITH, 226, George-street.
Barrett
Eagle
Shellard
Kerr
C.H.S.
Wellington
J. M. L.
and other brands.

FOR SALE, now landing ex Anne M'Lean and City of Bristol,
Brandy—Martell's, in hogsheads
Ditto—Thomas' and D. H. Monnier's, in cases
Whisky—Scotch, in 1 and 2 dozen cases
Wine—Port and sherry, in 1 and 2 dozen cases
Ditto—Rhenish, sparkling and still
Ditto—Scotch ginger, in 1 and 4 dozen cases
Ale—Scotch, in hogs' heads
Ditto—Tennant's and Roy's, in four dozen casks
Biscuits—Gray, Dunn, and Co.'s fancy assorted
Confectionary—Wotherspoon's assorted
Jams and jellies—Ditto ditto
Starch—Glenfield patent
Pickles—Batty and Co.'s assorted invoice
Blacking—Lemerle's liquid
Cod liver oil and linseed meal
Salmon, salted, in half barrels
Prunes—Fleurs, in boxes
Raisins—Sultanas, in half and quarter-drums
Pipes—M'Dougal's assorted
Paints—White, red, black, green, and blue
Oil—Linseed, boiled and raw
Whiting, Stockholm tar, Europe rope, 1 and 7 inch
Plate glass, sheet lead, canvas
Leather belting
1 four-horse power portable steam-engine, on wheels
1 five-horse power ditto ditto ditto.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 6, Kent-street.

DRAINAGE! DRAINAGE!! — Doulton's Patent glazed stoneware pipes, 3, 4, 6, 9, and 12 inch, on SALE in lots to suit purchasers. W. W. BUCKLAND, Macquarie-place, agent to DOULTON and CO.

POULTRY for EASTER.—300 Pairs Fowls, 2s 6d. each; Ducks, Turkeys, Geese.—H. CUMMINS, King-street.

SARSAPARILLA.—The original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla may be had wholesale of the undersigned, as a agents and retail of most chemists throughout the colony MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

SHERRY WINES.—The undersigned have for SALE at their stores a few parcels of Burdon's superior brand of first and second class pale sherries, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves. Specially selected for this market, and whilst they are disposed to offer at a shade under current rates, in order to close shipments. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Countine-house, 213, George-street.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLERS, and others.—For SALE, a very superior 12-horse power high-pressure Steam Engine, with boiler, &c., complete. Also, a Flour Mill with two pairs of 9 feet French burr stones, with patent dressing engine, and smut machine of the newest and most approved construction. The above engine and mill have just been landed, ex Helen Baird, and will be sold either together or separately. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO., Towns' Wharf, January 15, 1856.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.

TOBACCO, for SALE, ex Catteaux Wattel.—Barratt's, and Shellard's brands of Negrohead Tobacco, in half-tierces. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

PLATE GLASS.—Sole depot of the celebrated French Imperial Companies of St. Gobain and Chevy, universally known for the superiority of their produce. Mr. CLAUDE, agent, at Vial d'Arcan, Militere and Co.'s, Wynyard-street.

WEST INDIA RUM.—For SALE, 16 hogsheads, 28 o.p. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

PARKE'S DETERGENT WASHING PASTE.—An article that can be guaranteed to facilitate the labours of the Laundry, and not to injure the finest fabrics. Useful also for cleaning paint, metal, &c., and rendering hard water soft. On SALE, wholesale and retail at W. READING'S, 256, George-st.

TIMBER. — Baltic and American deals, flooring boards, lining and weatherboards, sounding, skirting battens, cedar boards, doors, sashes, &c., in any quantity, suitable for building purposes. HOLT'S Timber Yard, Pitt-street North.

SLATES.—Slates, best Bangor, reduced in price. Inch deal battens, cheap. GOODLET and CO., 21, Erskine-st.

300 MOULDED and Plain Doors, 7 x 3 feet, 6 feet 10 inches x 3 feet 10 inches, and 6 feet 6 in. x 2 feet 6
200 glazed windows, 9 x 18, 10 x 18, 10 x 14, 10 x 15, and 10 x 16
20,000 feet G. and T. flooring, weatherboards, lining, hard and soft battens and sounding, laths, &c.
14,000 best Bangor slates, sheet lead, &c.
15,000 patent white resinh firebricks, very cheap. Terms, cash. GOODLET and CO., 23, Erskine-street.

FIREWOOD.—For SALE, all the trees now standing on the unsold allotments at the Glebe known as Bishopthorpe. The timber will be pointed out by the caretaker, J. Martin, who lives in the cottage on the ground. For further particulars apply at the Diocesan Registry Office, King-street East, opposite St. James' Church.
Tenders, in writing, to be delivered to the undersigned, on or before WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock. The highest tender will be accepted. H. K. JAMES.

DARLING DOWNS.—TO BE SOLD by private contract, the station WA WA, on the Darling Downs, capable of carrying from 11 to 12 000 sheep.—This splendid fattening run is situate in the district of the Darling Downs, adjoining the stations of Messrs. H. and H. Watson, which are 120 miles from Ipswich. It has a fine supply of water from the Wa Wa creek, branch creeks, and good water holes, and has a frontage of nine miles or more to the northern bank of the river Weir.
The following sheep will be sold with the run:—
1856 wethers, 3 and 4 years
822 ditto, 18 months to 2 years
600 ewes, full mouth
2085 ditto, 4 and 5 years
2650 weaners
60 rams
8863 sheep, more or less.
They are the produce of nearly pure bred Merinoes; and great attention has been paid to the selection of rams, amongst which have been imported German rams. They are warranted sound and never to have been diseased. The sheep-herds' huts are shingled, and there are good standing yards, besides hurdles, &c.
If not sold shortly by private contract, the run and sheep will be offered for sale by public auction.
For further particulars apply to SPAIN and YOUNG, solicitors, Wynyard-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A Drayman's Lot.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A brown horse, dray and harness, complete; the horse will be subject to trial with a ton weight up Druitt-street before payment.
A very strong dray, and a first rate set of brass mounted harness.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

A Complete Gentleman's Hack.

MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A brown horse, stands 15½ hands high, subject to trial either in saddle or gig before payment. The property of a gentleman leaving the colony.
Terms, cash.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A new London-built omnibus, very light, and suitable for any roads, two horses being able to work it through any part of the town; a stage coach, very light, in good order.
A new colonial pair-horse break, very light
One new gardener's tilt-up cart
Two new Whitechapel chaise-carts, on patent axles
A mourning coach
Two new town drays
Three box ditto
Two stone trunks
Harness, saddles, bridles, &c.
Terms, cash.

New Zealand Mares.

MR. GEORGE SMITH will shortly sell by public auction, if not previously disposed of,
180 mares, all in good condition.
N.B.—Parties buying can have them shipped free of expense.

NOTICE. — FRIDAY next being Good Friday, Messrs. MARTYN and SCHRODER will hold their usual Friday's Auction Sale on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant.

WEDNESDAY'S General Horse Sale.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of very superior fresh country horses, just arrived, consisting of heavy draught, gig, carriage, and saddle horses, all thoroughly broken in, and subject to any fair trials before payment.
Terms, cash.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street — Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gigs, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parties sending Horses or other Stock, Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest

A Draft of first-class Horses, from the stud of Charles Reynolds, Esq., Tocal, Paterson

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Charles Reynolds, Esq., to sell, in the early part of next week,
A draft of thorough good horses. They are all perfectly broken to saddle, single and double harness, and can be highly recommended to any gentleman requiring either a good saddle or gig horse, or handsome well-broken matched pairs. Mr. Reynolds' stud is now admitted to be the best in New South Wales.
N.B.—To be seen at the Bazaar on Saturday.

Team of Powerful Draught Horses.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A team of six very powerful heavy draught horses, al subject to separate trials.
Also, dray and harness.

Pony Light Phaeton and Harness.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A bay pony, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, very quiet, will stand anywhere without hanging up
A light Albert phaeton, nearly new, hung on elliptic springs, patent axles, &c.
Set of silver-mounted harness
The whole to be sold, the owner not being able to use them on account of ill health

Draught of Maralan Horses, from the stud of Robert P. Jenkins, Esq.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER are instructed by Robert P. Jenkins, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, March 20th, at 11 o'clock,
The following draught:—
Rainbow—a bay entire colt, 3 years old, by Rainbow, stands 16 hands high, his dam a highly bred mare
Costa—a brown carriage or gig horse, 7 years old, by Cantator, imported; his dam by Beverley
Fitzroy—a bay horse, aged, used to double harness, and has run with Costa
Ploughboy—a black horse, 5 years old, by Young Tom of Lincoln, good in shafts, lead, or anywhere
Punch—a grey horse, 6 years old, bred by Mr. Berry; works in shafts
Captain—roan colt, 3 years old, by Young William Tell; ploughed last season
Chesnut colt, 4 years old, lately broken to saddle
Alice Gray—grey mare, 7 years old, by Cantator, imported, her dam Grey Bessy by a thoroughbred colt of Mr. Wentworth's, grandam by the imported Arab, Old Model
Windsor—a brown mare, 5 years old, by Cantator, her dam Old Windsor by Windsor Castle, Old Windsor, dam Grey Bessy, the dam of Alice Gray; Windsor has been worked at plough and has been ridden
Helen—a bay mare, 6 years old, by Valentine, her dam by Young Sweet William out of Racing Kit, bred by Mr. John Kaghrum; Valentine by Liberator (thoroughbred), bred by Mr. David Johnson
Tom Thumb—by a Cantator colt, his dam a thoroughbred mare.
The above draft are expected to arrive at the Bazaar on Wednesday next, where they may be viewed any time prior to sale.

James Davies and Sons' Boots and Shoes.
The first and most important Sale of Seasonable Winter Goods from the above noted makers,
To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Storekeepers, and Shippers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by Messrs. Lamb and Spry and Co. to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
70 packages of seasonable winter goods from the above noted house, now landing, ex Moultan, consisting of
Gents' best enamel riding boots
Ditto ditto napoleon ditto
Ditto ditto grain ditto
Ditto patent dress wellingtons
Ditto ditto half ditto
Ditto light calf ditto
Ditto stout ditto ditto
Ditto ditto bradded
Ditto prince georges ditto
Ditto clarence ditto
Ditto patent calf goloshed, memel tops, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto, kid tops
Ditto ditto ditto, cloth ditto
Ditto calf goloshed
Ditto patent calf tie shoes
Ditto ditto ditto ozonians
Ditto light calf ozonians
Ditto stout ditto ditto
Men's strong watertights, nailed
Ditto ditto lace boots, ditto
Ditto light calf cossacks, high backs
Ditto stout ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto kip ditto, nailed
Youths' and boys' cossacks, 10-6
Ditto ditto patent calf goloshed boots, elastic sides, 10-4
Ditto ditto ditto calf button boots
Women's calf lace boots, leather and jean lined
Girls' ditto ditto, 10-13
Ladies' cloth boots, patent calf, goloshed, welts, elastic sides
Ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto cashmere ditto, channeled, black soles, elastic sides
Ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto, pumps
Ditto patent calf slippers, welts, black soles
Ditto ditto seal ditto
Ditto patent calf, channeled, black soles
Ditto ditto seal, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto kid, ditto, ditto
Ditto cordovan ditto, welts
Ditto black and bronze kid slippers, operas
Girls' cashmere boots, elastic sides, 10-4
Ditto ditto, to lace
Children's ditto, ditto, 2-5
Girls' cloth boots, welts, goloshed, to button, 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto patent calf slippers, sandals
Ditto ditto ditto, welts
Ditto patent strap shoes, 10-13 and 6-9, welts
Ditto ditto pumps
Childrens' ditto ditto ditto, 2-5
Men's buff and roan morning slippers
Ditto carpet ditto
Ladies' ditto ditto
Ditto Berlin ditto.
Terms at sale.
P.S.—The Auctioneers would call the attention of the trade and shippers to the above important sale—these being all first-class seasonable goods, and in suitable packages for shipment.

A sure Rent Roll of £600 per Annum.
Very Eligible Household Property.
Fourteen neatly built Cottages, Johnson's-street, Bay-street, and within one minute's walk of the omnibus-stand, Glebe.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 27th March (unless disposed of by private treaty in the interim),
Those very neat 14 cottages, most substantially built of stone and brick, roofs slated, and the woodwork of the best materials.
Six contain four good rooms each.
Eight contain two rooms with kitchen each.
All occupied by regular and good tenants.
Very conveniently situated a little off Bay-street, Johnson's-street, Glebe.
Property of this kind is calculated to insure a constant tenancy, and is most desirable as an investment for capital; so compact and substantial; a neighbourhood exceedingly healthy, in the precincts of the City, and within a minute's walk of the omnibus stand, whence there is most convenient conveyance in all directions during the day.
Terms liberal, and no reserve.
Plan on view at the rooms.
May be sold in one, two, or more lots, to meet the convenience of purchasers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. J. Garsed to sell on the premises, known as Garsed's Wharf (the same being disposed of to Messrs. Furlong and Kennedy), on FRIDAY, 28th instant, the whole of the stock, consisting of
Doors, sashes, plate glass, hardwood timber, pickets, cedar boards, plaster of Paris, Company's and Morpeth coals, coal bags, scales and weights, a first-rate sailing boat, with sails complete, and sundries.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.

Ironbark Girders.
To Ship Builders, Contractors, and Carpenters.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the open space of ground opposite the Carters' Barracks and near the gasometer, on SATURDAY, March 22nd, at half-past 10 o'clock,
40 to 50 feet in length ironbark girders.
Terms at sale.

No. 2 Manila Cigars, Slightly Damaged Ex Ellen Simpson, from Manila.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Campbell's Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, March 19th, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
FS and Co.—
9 cases, each 10 M., No. 2 cigars, slightly damaged (in bond).
Terms, cash.

Dundee Goods.
Canvas, Woolpacks, Bags, Tents, and Cordage.
Extensive and unreserved sale of Dundee Goods, to close consignments.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the shippers to sell by auction (to close accounts), at the Rooms, 178, George-street, on THURSDAY next, March 19th, at 11 o'clock,
17 bales, containing 20,400 bags, various sizes
35 ditto bleached and unbleached navy canvas
4 ditto 10-lb. woolpacks
1 ditto tents
3 tons English cordage.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Warehousemen, Shippers, and Slop Dealers.
54 Packages of Seasonable Goods.
To be sold to close consignments.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 178, George-street, on THURSDAY, March 20th, at 11 o'clock,
54 packages, ex various ships—
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 white super blankets
Ditto, ditto, ditto, scarlet and blue ditto
Ditto, ditto, ditto white best common ditto
11-4, 12-4 bath ditto
Lambswool vests and pants
Blue guernsey shirts
Scarlet and striped ditto ditto
Royal ribbed ditto
Grey and white lambswool socks
Women's black thibet hose
7-8 and 5-4 plates
5-4, prints
2-8 navy blue ditto
33-inch supers
36-inch longcloths
Bayadere robes
D.B. Millers' drab mole trousers
Ditto ditto boys' and youths'
Cord trousers
Black doe ditto
Fancy ditto ditto
Ditto ditto shooting coats
Black cloth ditto ditto
5-4 gala plaids
Black coburgs
Ditto alpacas.
Terms at sale.

Monster Sale.
WEDNESDAY, 26th March.
Macnamara's Wharf, Windmill-street.
Timber, Iron, Bricks, &c.
The entire cargo of the Alma and Olga.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs Haege and Prell, to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 26th March, at half-past 2 o'clock, on Macnamara's Wharf,
The entire cargo of the timber, iron and bricks, ex Alma and Olga, consisting of the best assorted lots of
TIMBER,
IRON,
BRICKS, &c.,
yet offered to a Sydney audience, viz.:
5704 bars of the best wrought iron, assorted, as follows, varying in length from 12 to 16 feet:

FLAT.

4½ x 1½	4½ x 1	4½ x 1	4 x 1½
4 x ½	4½ x ½	1½ x 3-16	2 x ½
2½ x ½	3½ x ½	1½ x 1	

ROUND.

2 x 1½ flat, 16 feet long
1½ x 5-16 ditto.

1 x 5-16	1½ x ½	1½ x ½	2½ x ½
1½ x 5-16	1½ x 7-16	1½ x ½	2½ x ½
3½ x ½	1½ x 5-16	1½ x 5-16	3½ x ½
1 x 7-16	2 x 7-16	2½ x 7-16	1½ x ½
2½ x ½	1½ x ½	1½ x ½	1½ x ½
2 x ½	2½ x ½	2½ x ½	3 x ½
3½ x ½	4 x ½	1½ x 7-16	1½ x 7-16
1½ x ½	1½ x ½	2½ x ½	1½ x ½
3½ x ½	2 x ½	1½ x ½	1½ x ½
2½ x ½	2½ x ½	2½ x ½	2½ x ½
1½ x ½	1½ x ½	2½ x ½	2½ x ½
2½ x ½	2½ x ½	3½ x ½	3½ x ½

11-16 square
½ ditto
½ ditto
1½ ditto
1½ round
1 5-6 ditto
2½ round, 16 feet long
1½ ditto, ditto ditto
Also, 300,000 feet of superior Baltic timber, of the following very suitable assortments:—

CUT DEALS.

1½ x 12	1½ x 12	1 x 12	1 x 7
1½ x 10	1½ x 9	1½ x 12	1½ x 12
1½ x 11	1½ x 11.		

3 x 9 2½ x 7—1, 2, and 3 cuts.
3 x 8 3 x 9 3 x 10 3 x 11 3 x 12—1 cut.

UNCUT.

2½ x 7 5 x 6.

WHOLE DEALS.

3 x 11 3 x 9 2 x 7½.

SCANTLING.

4 x 5 4 x 3.

Battens assorted in great variety; tongued and grooved boards, 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inches; and 20,000 very superior satin faced red bricks—
10 tons galvanized iron assorted, viz., 5 tons No. 22 gauge; and 5 tons No. 24 gauge
15 tons asphalte
34 barrels whiting
9 casks powdered arsenic
50 casks plaster of Paris
100 cases ditto ditto
50 casks Roman cement
10,000 slates, 16 x 8
11,000 ditto, 18 x 10
Terms, liberal, at sale.

White Herrings.
Just Landed.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, (Wednesday), the 19th March, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 half-barrels herrings
50 kegs ditto
Of choice quality, and in prime condition.
Terms at sale.

Coward's justly-celebrated Ollmen's Stores.
500 Packages just landed.
☞ The Finest Assortment in the Market, selected with great care for the Sydney and Port Phillip Markets.
To Shippers
Grocers
Storekeepers
General Purchasers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, March 19th, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
500 packages Coward's ollmen stores, comprising

Mustards, half-lb.	
Ditto, 1-lb.	
Pickles, pint	
Salad oil, pints	
Ditto, half-pints	
Decanters salad oil	
Quart vinegar	
Imperial quart pickles	
West India pickles	
Mushroom ketchup, pints and half pints	
Sauces, assorted	
Botuled fruits	
Jams and jellies, 1 lb.	Anchovy paste
Raspberry vinegar	Gorgona anchovies
Lemon syrup	Confectionary, 1 lb. bottles
Candied peel, glass jars	Arrowroot, 1 lb. bottles
Tamarinds	Castor oil, pints and half-pints
French olives	Carbonate soda
Ditto capers	Tartaric acid
Bleached ginger	Curry powder
Gelatine	Cayenne pepper.
Milk chocolate, &c.	
Yarmouth bloaters	

Terms at sale.

Superior Hysonskin Tea.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THIS DAY, the 19th March, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
300 chests fine hysonskin tea, ex Leo
250 halves ditto ditto, ditto.
☞ This batch skins is beyond doubt the finest in the market.
Terms at sale.

English Loaf Sugar.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, next, March 19th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
55 hogsheads English loaf sugar, in sound shipping order.
Terms at sale.

Gould's Prime Mess Pork.
Finest lot in the market.
To Shippers, Captains, Storekeepers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, next, March 19th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
70 barrels prime mess pork.
Terms at sale.

Slates. Slates.
To Slaters, Shippers, Builders, and others.
Circular Wharf, WEDNESDAY 19th, 1856.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, March 19th, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Slates. Slates.
Alongside the barque Ranger.

4300 countess slates,	18 x 10
3100 ditto ditto,	18 x 9
14,500 ditto ditto,	16 x 8
21,900	

Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Richard Bradbury Elwell.
By order of F. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture and effects; forming a portion of the assets in the above estate.
Terms, cash.

Dressing and Chimney Glasses.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases dressing and pier glasses, including
Box glasses
Tray glasses
Handsome gold framed chimney glasses
Ditto maple and rosewood ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Oil Paintings.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
6 very superior framed oil paintings.
Terms at sale.

Postponed in consequence of the Elections till THURSDAY, the 20th March.
Most Valuable Freehold Property, centrically situated in the city of Sydney, and yielding the handsome annual rental of Two Hundred Pounds, but is capable of producing a much larger income.
The Houses are at present let to permanent and respectable tenants, and the present return may be safely calculated on for many years to come.
This desirable Property comprises FOUR Capital Brick-built Two-storied DWELLING HOUSES, each with Detached Kitchen and Servant's Room over, situated on the north side of Wilmot-street, leading from George-street to Pitt-street, in the City of Sydney, known as Numbers 11, 13, 15, 17, and erected on a Block of Land with frontage of sixty-six feet to Wilmot-street, with private passage to the rear, and water laid on.
The present opportunity presents to the small capitalist or tradesman a chance which seldom occurs, that of securing a first-class investment with the certainty of a permanent income.
☞ The property could be readily let, if vacant, at £250 per annum; and the auctioneers, in announcing that their instructions are imperative, to submit the block of land, as below described, for positive and unreserved sale, would direct the especial attention of capitalists, parties seeking investments, tradesmen, speculators, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions to submit for positive and unreserved sale, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1856, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The following valuable freehold City properties, described as under—
All that piece or parcel of land, being allotment No. 8, lying and situate in George-street, Sydney, forming part of the property known as the Wilmott Estate, and bounded on the south (commencing 204 feet 6 inches from the junction of Wilmott-street with Pitt street South) by the northern side of Wilmott-street, bearing westerly 22 feet on the west by the eastern boun ary of No. 7 allotment; bearing northerly 42 feet 6 inches; on the north by an easterly line of 22 feet; and on the east by the western boundary of No. 9 allotment, bearing southerly 42 feet to the commencing point of Wilmott-street aforesaid.
And also all that allotment of land, No. 9, situate as aforesaid, and bounded on the south, commencing 182 feet 6 inches from the junction of Wilmott-street with Pitt-street South, by the northern side of Wilmott-street, bearing westerly 22 feet; on the west by the eastern boundary of No. 8 allotment, bearing northerly 42 feet; on the north by an easterly line of 22 feet; and on the east by the western boundary of No. 10 allotment, bearing southerly 41 feet 6 inches to the commencing point in Wilmott-street aforesaid.
And also all that allotment of land forming Lot 10 of the Wilmott Estate aforesaid, and bounded on the south, commencing 160 feet 6 inches from the junction of Wilmott-street with Pitt-street South with the northern side of Wilmott-street, bearing westerly 22 feet; on the west by the eastern boundary of No. 9 allotment, bearing northerly 42 feet on the north by an easterly line of 22 feet; and finall on the east by the western boundary of No. 11 allotment, bearing southerly 41 feet 6 inches to the commencing point in Wilmott-street aforesaid, together with the four messuages or dwelling-houses thereon erected and built.
For particulars of title, apply to James Husband, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street North.
Terms, cash. Conditions at sale.

50 Packages Winter Drapery.

Just Landed.
Unreserved Sale.
☞ March 20th, 1856.
To Drapers
Storekeepers
Shippers
And others.
Really Choice Goods.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, March 20th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 packets really choice seasonable drapery, comprising
7-4 double twills
Black coburgs
Double warps
French twills
Coloured coburgs
Gentian ditto
36-inch French twills
Black orleans
Saper ditto
Drab ditto
White ditto
Green ditto
Crimson ditto
Satin stripe robes
Engraged ditto
Dardanelles ditto
Rich silk ruby stripe dresses
Ditto ditto chobham bayadere robes
Ditto ditto brocaded ditto
Ditto ditto printed cashmere dresses
Ditto chintz printed ditto
3-4 gala plaids
Shot figures
Moire antique crapes
Berilla crape bayaderes
Gentian
Satin brocade
Demi alpacas
Silk stripe organdie
Silk bayaderes
Moire circassians
7-4 Chambord cloth
Gentian ditto
Selfer ditto
French merinos
Fancy silks
White ditto
Black ditto
5-4 prints
Fancy neckties
34-inch black ducapes
Ditto rich glace
Black glace Beaufort ties
Crimson and cashmere muffles
Alberts, fancy, figured, and plain
White cotton hosiery
Merino shirts
Huckabacks
Brown hollands
Diapers
Furniture prints
Assorted haberdashery.
Terms at sale.

☞ Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 20th instant.
To Drapers.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Scotch twill shirts
Doeskins
Cloths
Flannels
Sheetings
Blankets
Shooting coats
Green and red baize
Leather leggings, long, short, and enamelled
Counterpanes
Men's hosiery
Women's hosiery
Canvas, assorted Nos.
Window blinds
Regatta shirts
Tollet covers
Cottons
Muckites
Black silk handkerchiefs
Hoods
Hats
Caps, &c.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 20th instant.
☞ Important Sale.
Blankets, Wrappers
Welch Flannel, Scarlet Flannel
Quilts, Cloths
Sheets, Crash
Shirts, Lustres
Tarpaulins
Three-Bushel Bags.
☞ THURSDAY, 20th instant.
To Storekeepers, Shippers, Drapers, and the Trade.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty-seven bales and cases, now landed, ex Catteaux Wattel, and Washington Irving

No.	
Sale 54	100 pairs 9-4 blankets
55	100 pairs 10-4 ditto
58	96 quilts and railway wrappers, assorted patterns
59	40 pieces scarlet flannels
60	20 pieces Welch flannels
64	100 railway wrappers and wool quilts
65	200 pairs sheets
69	200 pieces Russia crash
72	100 pieces Chadwick regatta stripes
Case 73	gent's superfine shirts, linen fronts, collars, and wrists, washed and boxed
73½	cloths and doeskins
74	ditto ditto ditto
75	ditto ditto ditto
76	1 case alpaca lustres
77	1 ditto ditto
78	1 ditto gloves
Sale 79	1 bale tarpaulins
80—89	10 bales, three-bushel bags, &c., &c.

☞ The attention of storekeepers and the trade is particularly directed to the above advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Slates, Pencils, Pipes, &c.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice containing
School slates, assorted sizes
Slate pencils
Lead pencils
Carpenters' pencils
Pipes
Cigar holders and tubes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 19th instant.
Book, Pictures, and General Stationery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Account books, viz.,
Ledgers
Journals
Day books
Patent letter presses, complete
Ditto ditto portable, ditto
Oil paintings, framed
Plain and coloured engravings, on a variety of subjects, viz.,
Inkermann Sortie
Cavalry Action, Chain Shot
Incidents, Cronstadt
Sebastopol, Odessa, Helsingfors
French Generals, &c., Anne Page
Brunette, Guardian Angels
Hunting and sporting sketches, &c.
Together with a variety of other first-rate engravings, all in the best condition for framing. Also,
General assortment of stationery.
Terms at sale.

Furniture, Pianoforte, Wines, Spirits, &c.
In the estate of M. Mullaney.
At the Fortune of War, Pitt-street, corner of Brougham-place.
For Positive Sale.
By order of the Official Assignee, J. P. Mackenzie.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Fortune of War, Pitt-street, corner of Brougham-place, on THURSDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
All the right, title, and interest of the Official Assignee in the insolvent estate of M. Mullaney in and to the household furniture, &c., &c.,
Comprising one excellent pianoforte, chairs, tables, drawers, washstands, dining-tables, bedsteads, glassware, crockery, plate, &c.; a parrot, for which a large price has been offered.
Also, the stock-in-trade of wines, spirits, beers, &c.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY MORNING, 20th instant.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
To Cedar Merchants, Timber Dealers, Builders, Contractors, &c.
40,000 feet Cedar, in log, in lots to suit purchasers, now lying on Brodie and Craig's Wharf.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf, bottom Bathurst-street, on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
40,000 feet Richmond River cedar, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.
☞ The attention of the trade is particularly directed, as the whole will be for positive unreserved sale, without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Beautiful Suburban Farm, near Kiama, in the district of Illawarra.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable farm near Kiama, in the district of Illawarra, consisting of 36 acres, distant only about a mile and a half from the town of Kiama, and is bounded on the west and north by the farms of Messrs. O'Regan and Armstrong; and on the east by the Kiama and Bong Bong road, and the farms of Messrs. Sharp and Emery. This lot commands a most splendid view of the exquisite land scenery of the neighbourhood, and of the ocean, with all the bays from Jervis' Bay to Bulli.
The soil of this farm is whinstone, so well-known for its singular productiveness. Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld think it quite unnecessary to call attention to the superior advantages of the neighbourhood of Kiama. They can adduce no better proof of the estimation in which it is held than the fact that, at the Government sale of allotments near the above farms, as much as £27 per acre was given on the spot.
Terms liberal.
House, with Garden, Coach-house, Stable, and other conveniences, situated in Church-street North, in the Town of Parramatta.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th of March, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable property, comprising above half an acre of land—say 2 roods 16 perches—in Church-street North, having 87 feet 6 inches frontage to that street, by a depth of 232 feet to the river, to which the frontage is of equal extent, thus securing an abundant supply of fresh water for domestic purposes, or for the carrying out any mechanical operations requiring the aid of steam machinery.
The house is weather-boarded, brick-nogged, plastered, and shingled; is two-storied, having three rooms and kitchen below, with three bedrooms above.
The stable is erected of strong and substantial split slabs, and contains three stalls, roughly flagged, and a coach-house or gig-house adjoining; over all is a good hayloft.
The yard is spacious, and conveniently arranged with fowl-house, large cart-shed, and other erections for the convenience of a family. Part of it is flagged.
The garden is of very superior soil, in a high state of culture, producing an abundance of vegetables; the whole well fenced in, having a neat palisading in front.
It is the propriet

SALES BY AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock,
Town cob
Hunter River and Shoalhaven horses
Some strong dray horses
And the usual number of various ditto. Also,
Carts, drays, harness, saddles, &c.

Imported Child's Pony.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome pony mare (imported), extremely docile, quiet, and good; has been accustomed to carry young children, and is at once the smallest and most perfect chi d's pony in the colony.
☞ Will be at the Bazaar on TUESDAY.

Berry's Shoalhaven Mares.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, THIS DAY, (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock,
25 very choice young mares, in splendid condition, just arrived from the celebrated stud of A. Berry, Esq., Shoalhaven.

Capital Harness Horse.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very capital chesnut horse, thoroughly broken, steady, and good in either single or double harness; has been accustomed to town, and is in excellent condition.

Park Phaeton.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A new colonial-built park phaeton, painted green relieved with white, and lined with drab cloth and lace.

Young Horses from Braidwood.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant,
A draft of 50 young horses and mares from the stud of Alexander Bell, Esq., Braidwood; a great number are broken in, and they are the produce of the well known horses Whisker, Sovereign, and Emigrant.

Unbroken Horse Stock, running at the South side of Botany.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed by John C. Laycock, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant,
The chance and right of all Mr. Laycock's unbroken horse stock, now running at the south side of Botany, the greater part of which can be pointed out to intending purchasers in a few hours.
The purchaser will be allowed the use of a stockyard for six months from the day of sale, and every facility will be afforded by Mr. Laycock and his tenants in the collection.

Prime Milch Cows.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt street, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Six very prime milch cows, with calves at side, from one of the best milking establishments near Sydney; they are all broken to bail, good milkers, and suited for families resident in town.

Gentlemanly Turn-out.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY next, in one lot, or separately,
A capital black horse, excellent in any kind of harness, thoroughly steady, safe, and good
Set of silver-mounted harness
And a London-built Stanhope phaeton, cane back, elliptic springs, Collinge's patent axles.

To Grocers, Shippers, and others.

MR. RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Mart, New Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, 11 o'clock precisely,
30 cases bottled fruits (Hill and Ledger's)
15 ditto ½ lb. jams ditto
20 ditto ½-pint salad oil
20 ditto pint ditto ditto
30 ditto ditto castor oil
10 ditto salmon in tins
10 ditto tartaric acid
20 casks carbonate soda
5 cases fruit syrup
60 ditto bottled fruits, Wyatt's
30 ditto pint pickles, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Removed for convenience of Sale.

MR. JOHN ISAACS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his premises, 174, Pitt-street, next School of Arts, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of useful furniture, consisting of bedsteads and bedding, loo tables, engravings, looking glasses, reading lamps, and a large quantity of sundries.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

On account of the Underwriters.

MR. JOHN ISAACS will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 20th instant, at his premises, 174, Pitt-street, next School of Arts,
About 80 sets of patent counter scales, from 7 to 56 lbs.; 4 hogshead of various gridirons, 1 bale Horrocks' longcloth, and a large quantity of brushware, at 11 precisely.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Warehousemen, and others.
THIS DAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,
199 packages of choice and seasonable goods, now landing, ex City of Bristol.
Consisting of—
36, 38, and 36 inch grey domestics
72 and 60 inch ditto
72, 80, and 90-inch Croydon sheeting
Ditto ditto ditto Wigan ditto
34 and 36-inch shirtings
Ditto ditto medium
Ditto ditto India ditto
Stout and India twills
Horrocks' shirtings
7-8 and 5-4 fancy prints
Ditto navy blues
Scotch twill
Drab and millers' moles
Furniture chintzes
Ditto dimities
Rolled shirtings
Silicias and cashalns
Muslins, fancy and plain
Crinollines
Corded coats
Embroidered ditto
Cotton diapers
Huckabacks, brown and white
Bordered ditto
Fringed ditto
Nursery diapers
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Checked hollands
Brown damasks
Tablecloths
White counterpanes
Coloured ditto
Imperial quilts
Fancy chints ditto
Cotton ticks
Union ditto
Barnsley ditto
Imitation Welsh flannels
Saxony ditto
Silesian ditto
5-4 and 6-4 medium ditto
Patent ditto
Printed druggets
Witney blankets, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4
Medium ditto ditto
Bath ditto ditto
Scarlet blankets
Blue ditto
Worsted diaper rugs
Navy ditto
Bleached and unbleached diapers
Black and drab moreens
Coloured cobourgs
Printed cobalines and cachmeres
Circassians
Black and fancy alpacas
Lustres
Huddersfield checks
Long and square shawls
Fancy Tartan ditto
5-4 and 6-4 wool handkerchiefs
3-4 and 5-4 gala plaids
Lambswool vests
Ditto ditto pants
Aberdeen hose and half hose.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
To Drapers, Outfitters, and others.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 19th March, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY,
The following goods, on account of whom it may concern:—
38 boys' petersham wrappers
20 ditto ditto
10 ditto ditto
11 brown beaver sacs
4 youths' ditto
21 men's chesterfields
595 over double triangle 8 inside—
15 dozen long black leather leggings.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale of
West of England Broadcloths
Fancy Does
Black Does, &c.
To Merchant Tailors, Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, &c.
THIS DAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to offer for unreserved sale, on the above day,
27 packages of choice woollen goods, just landed, all fresh and in first-rate condition. The instructions of the importers are to sell, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Amongst them will be found the following—
West of England broad black cloths
Ditto ditto blue ditto
Ditto ditto rifle and invisible green ditto
Ditto ditto black doeskins
Ditto ditto single and double milled ditto
Ditto ditto drab ditto
Stockinets and fancy ribs
Fancy does
Steel greys and oxford does
Bordered fancy ditto
Bedford cords
Windsor ditto
Woollen ditto
Devonshire kerseys
Elephant box cloths
Livery cloths
Drab beavers
Blue ditto
Ditto pilots (indigo and logwood)
Doeskins
Bettars cloths
Alpacas
Fancy figured ditto
Silk serges
Silesias
Printed ditto
Cashans
Hollands, black and brown
Silk twists, &c.
With a variety of trimmings, &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Notice.
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.
To all those who are on the look-out to purchase the Lease, &c., of a first-class good business-doing and well-established Hotel—second to none in Sydney, where a certain fortune is to be realised by competent management.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., and Co. have received instructions to submit to unreserved competition by the hammer (if not previously disposed of by private contract), on an early day, full particulars of which will be duly announced,
That first-class and ready-money business establishment known as the Commercial Hotel, at the corner of King and Castlereagh streets, now in full trade; as also the adjoining house.
The lease has about two years and four months unexpired.
Rent free.
The furniture, bar, and other fittings, billiard table, and other appurtenances will either be sold separately or allowed to be taken at valuation.
☞ Full particulars will be published in a few days. In the meantime all information may be learned upon application at the auctioneers', or from the present proprietor, Mr. B. NELSON.

Damaged Wheat.
On account of whom it may concern.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, sen., and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 234, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
150 bushels wheat, slightly damaged
Terms, cash.

DEAN'S Last MONSTER FURNITURE SALE will take place THIS DAY, March 19th, by Messrs. RISHWORTH and CO., at the City Theatre, Market-street.

WEDNESDAY next, March 19, 1856.
Final Closing Sale of Peter and William Dean's Stock of Household Furniture, Bedding, &c.,
In consequence of relinquishing business.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from P. and W. Dean to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, March 19th, at 11 o'clock prompt, at the City Theatre, Market-street,
The whole of their remaining stock of household furniture, &c., without the slightest reserve, as the premises are re-let.
The stock consists of
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
Comprising suites of drawing-room furniture in satin tabaretts
Albert lounges in ditto
Easy chairs, cabriole legs to match ditto
Sets of rosewood drawing-room chairs, in rich satin damask
Rosewood and walnut canterbury, and what-nots
Walnut, rosewood, and mahogany book-rest and lifts
Loo tables, pillar and claw
Card tables, cloth lined
Very magnificent rosewood cheffoniers, with marble slabs
One rosewood cheffonier, blue silk panels, carved back
One ditto ditto green striped silk panels
Rosewood fire-screens
Gilt and maple frame chimney glasses
Tete-a-tetes in hair cloth
Very handsome colonial-made four-post cedar bedsteads, with elaborately carved feet, ornaments, and rich French damask curtains, admitted to be handsomest bedstead in the colonies
Beautiful and massive Spanish mahogany state bedsteads, with cornices, wash stands, and dressing tables
One set of six dining-room chairs, in green leather cloth
One 8 x 6 best cedar telescope dining-table, on castors
Chests of drawers, colonial manufacture
Hair-seated couches
Cedar couches in rich French damask
One cedar bookcase and cheffonier
Spanish mahogany card tables
French boot-racks
Looking glasses all sizes
Open library book shelves
Children's cots, &c., and other articles too numerous to mention.
Terms, cash.
☞ Catalogues will be ready on Tuesday morning, and the goods may be viewed the same day.
Lunch will be provided.

To Parties Furnishing
Furniture Dealers
Country Buyers
And others.
☞ The last sale by auction, at Dean's City Theatre, Market-street.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at the City Theatre, Market-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The remaining and most valuable portion of their extensive stock of furniture, comprising
Magnificent state bedstead, carved head and foot board, fretwork, cornice, &c.; unquestionably the handsomest bedstead in the colony.
Drawing-room furniture, en suite
Dining-room ditto
Parlour ditto
Library ditto
Bedroom ditto.
Terms at sale.
N B.—Luncheon at 1 o'clock.

Drawing-room Furniture
Dining ditto ditto
Bed ditto ditto
Parlour ditto
Carpets, Druggets, Hearthrugs, Lamps, Candles
Elegant State Bedstead
Cottage Pianoforte, &c., &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell, at the City Theatre, Market-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The remaining and most valuable portion of Messrs. P. and W. Dean's stock of the above.
☞ Intending purchasers are requested to be punctual, this being the last sale, and everything must be sold without the slightest reserve.

Valuable Household Furniture
Fine-toned Pianoforte
Bedding, &c. &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the Premises, No. 18, College-buildings, Jamison-street, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, at 11 o'clock, on account of Mr. Shadler vacating the premises,
The whole of his very valuable stock of household furniture, &c., comprising—
Hair-seated and damask covered sofas
Large dining table, with six spare leaves
Small ditto
China closet
Fine-toned mahogany square pianoforte, 6½ octaves, a splendid instrument, and in first-rate condition
Clocks
Chimney glasses
Hair-seated chairs
Cane ditto ditto
Easy chairs
Rosewood loo tables
Card tables
Engravings, ornaments
Curtains, matting
Dressing tables
Washstands and services
Chests of drawers
Single and double iron four-post bedsteads, with curtains, palliasses, mattresses, &c.
Bolsters, pillows
Iron stump bedsteads
Wardrobes
Sofa bedsteads
Iron stretchers, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Unquestionable Investment.
Three substantially-built Cottages, Campbell-street, Newtown.
For unreserved Sale.
An opportunity for Capitalists and others to invest.
Title unexceptionable.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the owner to sell by public auction, on the ground, Campbell-street, back of the Trafalgar Inn, Newtown-road, on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Those desirable and most eligibly situated premises, comprising
One substantially built iron cottage, four rooms, with every possible convenience, large yard, storehouses, &c.
Also, two first-class cottages, built and finished in the first-class style, with every convenience for a genteel family.
N. B. — The auctioneer has much pleasure in calling public attention to the sale of the above desirable property. The cottages are really well built, and most conveniently arranged. The view is most enchanting, comprising a panoramic one of the city of Sydney, Darling Harbour, Johnson's Bay, the Glebe, Parramatta Road, and is within a few yards of that superb building, the University. Omnibuses from Sydney pass every five minutes within a stone's throw of the property, thereby affording to the fortunate purchaser an opportunity of enjoying rural felicity at a very low rate, as the property must be sold to the highest bidder, to settle a partnership account. Terms, liberal.

SPLENDID CITY PROPERTIES!!!
Eligible Investments.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received instructions from the proprietor, who is about to return to England, to sell by auction, at his Mart, No. 12, Bridge-street, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of March next, at 11 o'clock,
Firstly—ALL THAT CAPACIOUS and ELIGIBLY-SITUATED STORES and PREMISES, being 1 Queen's-place, and known as No. 3, formerly occupied by J. Macnamara, Esq., and immediately opposite Pollard's Bonded Stores, having four floors, with good cellars, and capable of storing a thousand tons of merchandise.
The Auctioneer would particularly direct the attention of intending purchasers to the position of this magnificent property, and to the fact that Queen's-place must become one of the leading thoroughfares, from its being contiguous to the principal wharves and public buildings of the city.
The above property is at present yielding a reduced rental of £300 per annum.
Secondly—Those two commodious and pleasantly situated Houses, being in Kent-street, near the Gas Hotel, commanding a magnificent and picturesque view of the Parramatta River, Johnson's Bay, Pyrmont, Balmain, and the surrounding country for many miles.
The house nearest the Gas Hotel contains eight large and lofty rooms, with kitchen, cellar, stables; and in the yard, which has been recently flagged, is an excellent shed erected at a very considerable expense.
The adjoining house, used as a grocer's shop, is built entirely of stone, and contains 10 rooms, besides kitchen, coach-house, stable, wash-house, &c.
Water laid on to both houses.
They are both let to a good tenant (who himself occupies one house), at £7 10s. per week.
Title, first-rate.
Terms liberal, at sale.

To Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, at his Mart, No. 12, Bridge-street, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A variety of iron and brass bedsteads
Umbrella stands
Whatnots
Chests drawers, 6 drawers
Ditto ditto, 4 ditto
100 cases old tom, in bond
50 cases brandy, ditto
5 quarter-casks Martell's brandy
20 hogsheads superior pale sherry, in bond
5 ditto ditto brown ditto
6 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
50 casks porter, 3 dozen each
50 ditto ale, ditto
20 hogsheads best London vinegar
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto
50 cases bottled fruits, preserved in syrup
12 casks peppermint
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A small lot of household furniture, &c., comprising
Bedsteads and bedding
Tables, chairs, washstands and services
Looking-glasses, crockeryware, sofas, stretchers, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Billiard Table, with Furniture, complete.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, March 19th, at 11 o'clock, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Castlereagh-street, near King-street,
One very superior Spanish mahogany extra-finished billiard table—one of the best in the colony—with gas lamps of the latest patent.
Also, two hair-seated billiard seats
One eight-day clock, by Barwise, London
Private cue box
Portable washstand and furniture
A few first-rate engravings, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, 19th March.
Tin Plates
Looking Glasses
Tin Candlesticks
American Buckets
Dutch Clocks
Glass Butters and Stands
Tin Cans
Quart Pots

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
26 dozen tin plates
9 dozen looking glasses
20 dozen tin candlesticks
10 dozen American buckets
20 Dutch clocks
5 dozen glass butters and stands
7 dozen tin cans
5 dozen quart pots
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 19th March.
Tinned Iron Saucepans
Oval Boilers
Tea Kettles
Glue Pots
Wrought Iron Chests
Cut Tacks
Camp Ovens.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Tinned iron saucepans
Oval boilers, of sizes
Tea kettles
Glue pots
Cut tacks, ½, ¼, and ⅛
Wrought iron chests with drawers and partitions
Tumbler, till, and cupboard locks
Camp ovens.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 19th March.
To Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.
Single Percussion Guns
Double ditto ditto
Copper Coal Scuttles
Round and Oval ditto Tea Kettles
Bronze Fenders
Nailed Bellows
Brass Pillar and Chamber Candlesticks
Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses
Carpenters' Tools.
20 Packages, just landed ex Harkaway.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Single barrel guns, patent breech, twisted barrels
Single guns, twist barrels
Ditto ditto barrel, side lock
Copper coalscuttles, with hand scoops, 15, 16, 17
Round copper tea-kettles, 6, 7, 8, 9 pints
Oval ditto ditto ditto, 6, 7, 8 pints
Bronzed fenders, 3 feet
Ditto, bright tops
Ditto, steel ditto
Best extra nailed bellows, 9 to 12 inch
Brass pillar candlesticks, assorted
Chamber candlesticks, assorted
Brass fenders, studded and cable
Brass fire-irons, sets.
CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
Carpenters' hammers, pliers
Hand and bench vices
Box head gimblets
Twisted and auger ditto
Plated squares and spirit levels
Mortice guages, two-foot rules
Sets C. S. chisels
Files, turn-screws
Bradawls, upholsterers' hammers
Bill hooks and spokeshaves
Black head hammers
Carpenters' and cutting pincers
Steel axes, bright head hammers
Wedge axes
Hack saws, 10 to 16 inch
Best brass back saws, 12, 14 inch
Double iron jack planes
Stocks and bits
Double iron jack and smoothing planes.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
14 Bolts Damaged Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
14 bolts best navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 5, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 20th March, at 10 o'clock, at the New Produce Stores, Wynyard-lane,
Damaged Guinness's Stout
Ditto Bass's Indian Ale.
On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their New Stores, Wynyard-lane, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock sharp,
WHW Damaged.
351 to 370—
20 cases Guinness's stout, each 4 dozen quarts
371 to 375—
5 ditto ditto ditto, pints, each 8 dozen
376 to 395—
20 ditto Bass's ale, each 4 dozen quarts
396 to 400—
5 ditto ditto ditto, each 8 dozen pints.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 20th instant.

MESSRS. PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Messrs. Henry Isber and William Manners Clarke, executors of the late John Lewis Spencer, Esq., solicitor, to sell by public auction, at his late residence, Lane Cove, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock noon,
The whole of his household effects, comprising a complete suite of furniture, together with horses, farming implements, cows, a valuable collection of books, gig, cart, and dray, &c. Amongst them there are
2 good saddle horses
2 draught horses
1 plough horse
1 fine milking cow
Some casks of choice colonial wine, made on the estate.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 20th March.
Household Furniture and Effects,
On the Premises, 5, Short-street, Bourke and Dowling streets, Surry Hills, at the back of the Victoria Inn, opposite the Court House, Darlinghurst.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, on the above premises, on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,
The household furniture as under
Solid-top loo tables
Couch covered in damask
Cane-seated and folding chairs
Eight-day clocks
Fenders and fireirons
Carpets, hearth rugs
Framed engravings
Sofas, chests drawers
100 volumes books
Bedsteads, washstands, toilet glasses
Hair-seated chairs
China, glass, crockeryware
Kitchen utensils.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 20th March.
Price and Gosnell's celebrated Perfumery, &c., from their successors, Messrs. Hughes and Jones, just landed, ex Cadmeus.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importer, to sell by auction, at their Mart, 269, George-street, on THURSDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice articles of perfumery, violet powder, soaps, brushes, &c., from the celebrated house of Price and Gosnell (now Hughes and Jones), viz.:—
Delcroix's cantor oil pomade
Price and Co.'s cold cream
Ditto Circassian ditto
Ditto macassar ditto
Ditto bears' grease
Ditto ditto marrow
Ditto curling cream and ditto oil
Dr. Frampton's pomatum
Price and Co.'s extract of rosemary
Ditto assorted royal bouquets
Ditto exhibition ditto
Ditto Asiatic balsam
Ditto Peruvian balm
Ditto honey water and aroma
Ditto rondeletia
Ditto extract of roses
Ditto highly-scented violet powder
Hughes and Jones' biochrine (or life of the hair)
Price and Co.'s savon de miel
Delcroix's macassar oil
Ditto kalydor
Ditto moeline
Price and Co.'s golden oil
Ditto Abernethy's specific (for the complexion)
Ditto marking ink
Otto of rose pomade
Milk of elder flowers
Milk of roses
Toilet vinegar
Dr. Verdegan's alsana extract
Rose geranium ditto
Essence of verbena
Persian rose soap
Creme de sultannes
Guard's-club bouquet
Camphorated chalk
Hair pins
Ditto reindeer's marrow
Ditto trebled distilled lavender water
Delcroix's esprit de lavande
Ditto poudre unique and poudre subtil
Ditto Queen's own dentrifice and camphorated tooth powder
Ditto vegetable extract, or hair wash
Hughes and Jones' refres
Anderson's Mexican cream
Hancock's balsam
Prince and Co.'s Persian rose soap
Ditto almond oil shaving cakes
Ditto military and shaving ditto
Ditto camphor soap
Ditto floating ditto
Ditto Naples ditto
Ditto honey tablets
Ditto brown Windsor ditto
Ditto rypophagen
Ditto saponaceous bricks
Johnson's patent Windsor soap, &c., &c.
Purkis and Lambert strongly recommend the above goods as being of the choicest description.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 22nd March.
To Furniture Brokers and others.
Superior Lot of Household Furniture and Effects.
By order of the Trustees of the Estate of Mr. William Dalton.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, on the Premises, in the cutting leading from Church-hill to Kent-street, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
The whole of the household furniture, as under—
DRAWING-ROOM.
Mahogany sideboard, with cupboards
Work table
Easy chair, covered in horsehair
Loo table and cover
Drawing chairs, in damasks
Lounge to match
Timepiece, ottoman
Brussels carpet and hearth rug
Engravings, ornaments
PLATEDWARE, &c.
Table lamps
Liquor stand
Cakebasket, waiters
Sugar basins, pickle stand
Accordeon
Glass and chinaware
BEDROOMS.
Four-post bedstead, mattress, pillows, and blankets
Washstand, &c.
Toilette glass and table
Cane-seated chairs
30 volumes books
Chests drawers, commode
Sofa and foot tool to match
Double marble top washstand
Bedroom chairs.
DINING-ROOM.
Dining tables and covers
Cheffoniers, with drawers
Secretary, with drawers
Horsehair chairs
Brass fender and fire-irons.
KITCHEN.
Dresser, with shelves
Kitchen utensils
And numerous sundries.
Terms, cash.

Without Reserve.
On SATURDAY, 22nd March, 1856.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions from Mr. John Williams (who is about leaving Sydney) to sell by auction, at his residence, 30, Riley-street (opposite Mr. Hill's, cabinetmaker), on SATURDAY, the 22nd March, at 2 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his valuable and elegant household furniture, comprising
Large dining table
Loo tables
Sofas, sideboard
Chairs, timepieces
Pier glasses
Handsome four-post bedsteads
Beds and bedding
Sets of drawers
Valuable oil paintings
Gold and silver watches. Also
1 double set White's patent silver-plated carriage harness, complete
1 set silver-plated gig harness, complete
1 dog cart, colonial built (quite new)
1 gig, ditto ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Sydney Auction Mart, 284, George-street (next door to the Australian Joint Stock Bank), THIS DAY, March 19th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Looking-glasses, pocket knives, seidlitz powders, combs, medicine chests complete, vestings, pilot cloths, polkas, waterproof coats, &c., &c.
At 11.30 o'clock,
Salmon in casks, herrings, cheese, congou in quarter-chests, coffee, bloater paste, ale, porter, old tom, Truman's stout, ginger, cherry brandy, &c.
Term at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions from Mr. Charles Parker to sell by auction, at his residence, The Vineyard Cottage, Parramatta, on MONDAY, 24th April, 1856, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
The whole of his household furniture, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement.

Household Furniture.
Horse, Gig, and Harness, and other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of Dr. Richter, Cowper's-terrace, Church-hill, THIS DAY, March 19, at 11 o'clock,
All the good and useful household furniture, &c., consisting of
Mahogany loo and dining tables
Hair-seated sofa and chairs
Cheffoniers, large tables
Sofa, cane-seated chairs
Paintings, timepieces, fenders and fire-irons
Iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, and bedding
Washstands and furniture, tables and glasses
Wardrobe, chests drawers
Servants' bedsteads and bedding
Cottage cooking stove, kitchen utensils
And other effects. Also
An excellent gig horse, gig, and harness
Terms, cash.

Fine Gold Jewellery
Brilliants, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on THURSDAY, March 20th, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
An invoice of superior foreign jewellery, consisting of brooches, bracelets, suits, earrings, rings, chains, lockets, &c.
About 40 brilliants, various sizes.
Terms, at sale.

Mr. Jeffery Argent's Horses.

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR begs to announce that he has received instructions from Mr. Jeffery Argent to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m., at Mr. J. B. Ridge's, Royal Oak Inn, Windsor,
A first-rate stud of horses, about thirty in number; most of them broken-in to saddle and harness, and in splendid condition. The whole will be sold without the least reserve, as the above gentleman is removing from the estate near Windsor, and his stock must be cleared off by the 26th day of this present month.
Terms, cash.

Sale without Reserve.
To Shipowners, Merchants, and others.
The fine British-built Barque EGYPT, 341 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, with all her Sails, Ground Tackle, Boats, &c., as she now lies in Darling Harbour, off the Gas Company's Wharf.
In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Between Abram Brierly and others, plaintiffs; and Jacob Michael, defendant. Pursuant to an Adjudication or Order made by his Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson in the above cause.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 26th March,
The remarkably fine British-built barque EGYPT, 341 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, now lying in Darling Harbour, off the Gas Company's Wharf, together with all her sails, gear, ground-tackle, boats, &c.
☞ For further particulars, inventories, &c., apply to Messrs. SPAIN and YOUNG, solicitors; to the Captain, on board; or at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, Pitt-street.

BALMAIN.
Valuable Building Sites, with frontages to Darling-street and also to Johnson's Bay.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th March,
The following desirable building allotments in Balmain, fronting Darling, Union, and Hosking streets, and also Johnson's Bay, being allotments Nos. 10, 13, 14, 27, and 29 of the original subdivisions in 1844.
No. 10 is a corner lot, having frontage of 68½ feet to Darling-street, and 52 feet to Union-street.
No. 13 has a frontage of 50 feet to Union-street by a depth of 68½ feet.
No. 14 has a similar frontage to Union-street as No. 13, by a depth of 132 feet, and immediately adjoins the property of Mr. Josephson.
No. 27 has a frontage of 50 feet to Johnson's Bay, by a depth of 175 feet extending to Hosking-street, to which it has also a frontage of 50 feet.
No. 29 adjoins lot 27, having frontages of 98 feet to Johnson's Bay, and 82 feet to Union-street.
☞ These allotments are situated midway between the two steam ferries, and whether for business purposes or as sites for private residences cannot be excelled in this delightful suburb.
Particular attention is directed to the Darling-street frontage, which is a choice position; and also to those allotments having deep water frontage to Johnson's Bay
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES.
NICHOLSON-STREET, BALMAIN.
BLIGH-TERRACE, NEWTOWN.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th March,
The following valuable and choice building allotments—
BALMAIN.
Three allotments, having each frontages of 24 feet to Nicholson-street, by depths of about 100 feet to a lane in the rear.
Three allotments, adjoining the above, having about 60 feet frontage each to a road leading to sundry villa residences, by a depth of about 80 feet.
☞ These allotments may be called the pick of Balmain. They adjoin Rosebank Cottage, the residence of Mr. Palmer, and are close to Alfred Cottage, the residence of Mrs. Wood, and Vernon Cottage. They command most picturesque views, and their elevated position, together with the level nature of the ground, and respectable neighbourhood, point them out as REALLY CHOICE SITES for first-class villa residences.
BLIGH TERRACE, NEWTOWN.
7 valuable allotments, having each frontages of 20 feet to Elizabeth-street, Longdown, and Campbell-street, Bligh-terrace, close to the Newtown Road.
☞ These allotments occupy a very pretty position in the most desirable portion of this estate, at the rear of the Union Inn, Newtown Road, and opposite the residence of Thomas Hall, Esq., Frederick-terrace, and other respectable residences.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

POSITIVE SALE.
To Mechanics, Labourers, &c.
FOUR BRICK HOUSES IN CHARLES-STREET, PARRAMATTA-STREET

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th March,
FOUR CAPITAL TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, being Nos. 8, 10, 12, and 14, CHARLES-STREET, PARRAMATTA-STREET, erected on a block of land having a frontage of about 61 feet 9 inches to the former street.
Nos. 8 and 10 each contain four rooms, plastered, well-finished, and of commodious size.
No. 12 is a good house, containing four rooms, all well finished in plaster and two of them papered.
No. 14 is a newly built house, adjoining a spacious gateway on the ground floor, and extending over it on the first floor, containing three good rooms, plastered and coloured.
WATER is laid on for the use of all the premises.
☞ The position of this property in relation to the railway, and many other public works in progress in this portion of the city, gives to it a constantly increasing value, and renders it specially worthy the attention of mechanics, labourers, the railway staff, &c., as suitable house accommodation in this vicinity is scarcely procurable at any cost.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

To Market Gardeners and others.
FOUR SMALL FARMS, Eight Miles from Sydney, at the junction of the Rocky Point and Kogarah Roads, close to Pat Moore's well-known Farm, 11 to 16 Acres each.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th March,
Four small farms at the junction of the Rocky Point Roads, containing each from 11 to 16 acres, on one of which eight acres have been enclosed, cleared, and are now under cultivation, and a hut erected thereon.
☞ These farms are about eight miles from Sydney by a good road. There is plenty of water in the neighbourhood, and the soil is well adapted for market gardens, being of a rich and fertile nature.
Any one desirous of a really good piece of land in the neighbourhood of the city should inspect this property.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TEMPE.
Fronting the Cook's River Road, close to the Dam, nearly opposite Gannon's Inn.
New Verandah Cottage, with eight rooms, detached kitchen, stables, &c., built for, and admirably adapted for an Inn, erected on a block of land having 66 feet frontage to Cook's River Road, by a depth of 99 feet.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th March,
All that piece of land known as Lots 7 and 8 of Section 6, VILLAGE OF TEMPE having 66 feet frontage to the Cook's River Road, by a depth of 99 feet, more or less, on which are erected A LARGE VERANDAH COTTAGE, built of weatherboards and slated, containing 6 well finished rooms, lined and papered, and 2 Skillion Rooms at the rear, detached kitchen, stable, and other out-offices.
☞ These premises were built for, and are admirably adapted for a public-house, for which, in this neighbourhood there is ample room; they are quite new, and have been erected regardless of trouble and expense; they are equally well adapted for a Family Residence, as they occupy a picturesque position on the bank of the river, in a healthy and rapidly improving district, within a short distance of the City.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN LANDLORD!
GREAT UNRESERVED SALE of the remaining unsold portion of the KINGSTON ESTATE, adjoining the NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION, extending to and fronting the PARRAMATTA ROAD at Camperdown.
TERMS—One quarter cash deposit; the residue in 6, 12, and 24 months, or by monthly or quarterly instalments, with interest added at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
Title unobjectionable.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the ground, opposite to the Newtown Railway Station, at 2 o'clock, on SATURDAY, 22nd March,
The remaining unsold allotments on the KINGSTON ESTATE, adjoining the Newtown Railway Station extending to and having frontages to the Parramatta Road.
☞ As the above sale will be without the slightest reserve, it is to be hoped that the very easy and liberal terms under which the proprietors now offer this valuable estate to the public will be appreciated.
No man should now complain of the high rents and taxes in the city when he can secure, on such favourable terms, a freehold property in a beautiful, elevated, and healthy position, within two miles of Sydney and with a railway station at his door.
The Kingston Estate surrounds the Newtown Railway Station, and is bounded by the Newtown and Parramatta Roads, Camperdown, O'Connell Town, and the Annandale estate.
A great many first-class dwelling-houses have already been erected on the land by former purchasers, and there can be no doubt of the prosperity and future importance of the estate.
Plan and Lithographs at the Rooms.

DOUBLE BAY.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the Widow and Six Children of the late Mr. STRANGE.—The Committee of Management of the fund for the relief of the Widow and six children of the late Mr. Frederick Strange, who were left in a destitute state in consequence of that gentleman being cruelly murdered by the blacks at Percy Island, whither he had gone on a scientific expedition, are happy to inform those many friends who have so generously assisted the widow and fatherless, that through their benevolent aid Mrs. Strange has been enabled to open a small shop, and is now by her unceasing industry in a fair way to keep her large family from want, and she requests us to make known her most grateful thanks for the very kind manner in which the public of New South Wales have come forward to her assistance in the hour of trouble.

Collected by W. H. Aldis, Esq.:			
Clifton Billie ...	£1	2	0
S. G. ...	1	0	0
J. G. ...	0	5	0
P. Hart ...	1	1	0
J. Malcom ...	1	1	0
Clark Irving ...	1	1	0
Peter Spicer ...	0	10	0
W. H. Aldis ...	2	2	0
E. Mullendorf — Gerbaniet ...	1	1	0
J. R. ...	1	1	0
W. Parsons ...	1	1	0
W. Webb ...	1	0	0
J. Dhanis ...	1	0	0
J. H. Meyer ...	1	1	0
R. Jones ...	1	0	0
J. Pillet ...	0	10	6
(Officers of H.M.S. June) viz:			
Rev. J. H. Lang ...	0	10	0
Lieut. H. Burnaby ...	0	10	0
C. A. Cleveland ...	1	0	0
G. A. Nicolls ...	1	1	0
Lieut. G. B. Hasley Myers ...	1	1	0
C. B. Wood ...	1	1	0
Paymaster George Grant ...	2	2	0
Lieut. Bradshaw ...	1	1	0
Creak ...	0	10	0
H. Carr ...	0	10	0
R. C. Drew ...	0	10	0
W. B. Hutchinson ...	1	0	0
A. M. Synn ...	0	5	0
C. W. Gregory ...	0	10	0
L. B. Jolly ...	0	10	0
B. H. Key ...	0	10	0
J. H. Vidal ...	0	10	0
Capt. Freemantle ...	3	0	0
J. K. Salting ...	5	5	0
	£9	3	6
Collected by John Panton, Esq., at Ipswich, Moreton Bay.			
F. W. Biger, J.P. ...	5	0	0
Hon. Louis Hope, J.P. ...	5	0	0
Geo. Sandeman, J.P. ...	5	0	0
John Panton, J.P. ...	5	5	0
R. J. Smith, M.C. ...	5	5	0
James Walsh ...	1	1	0
George Fairclough ...	1	1	0
Charles Rivs ...	1	1	0
Pollett Card w, J.P. ...	1	1	0
James Laidley, J.P. ...	2	2	0
A. C. Gregory ...	1	0	0
H. C. Gregory ...	1	0	0
Rev. J. Mowlery ...	0	10	6
H. M. Cockburn ...	1	1	0
Henry Challnor ...	1	1	0
C. F. D. Parkinson ...	1	1	0
F. D. Vigors, H.M. 11th Regiment ...	1	1	0
Charles J. Royds J.P. ...	1	1	0
Joseph Flemming ...	1	1	0
F. C. T. Daveny ...	1	1	0
W. H. Walsh ...	2	2	0
John Douglass ...	1	0	0
George Thorne ...	1	1	0
Messrs. Vaughan and Fraser ...	2	2	0
F. A. Forbes ...	1	1	0
J. J. Whitting ...	1	1	0
	50	0	6
Collected by James Swan, Esq., North Brisbane.			
Frederick Walker ...	0	5	6
T. E. Roberts ...	0	10	0
Thomas Jones ...	0	10	0
John T. Perry ...	0	10	0
J. S. Beuch ...	0	10	0
R. E. Dix ...	1	0	0
Thomas Dowse ...	1	0	0
B. Cribb ...	1	0	0
E. J. Coley ...	1	0	0
Theodore Franz ...	0	10	0
Collected by Union Bank, Brisbane.			
H. Bulgin ...	0	10	0
R. S. Warry ...	1	0	0
James Collins ...	0	10	0
James Spence ...	0	10	0
A Friend ...	1	1	0
Charles Hodder ...	0	10	6
H. E. Jackson ...	0	10	6
Collected by Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane.			
H. D. ...	0	7	6
Fitzharding ...	0	10	0
D. F. Roberts ...	1	1	0
John Buckley ...	0	10	6
P. Mayne ...	0	10	0
	14	6	0
A Friend ...	0	14	0
	£15	0	0
Collected by Mrs. Arthur Halloran, Wide Bay.			
Mrs. A. Halloran ...	1	0	0
Arthur Brown ...	1	0	0
James Buchanan ...	1	0	0
William Archer ...	1	0	0
John Livingstone ...	1	0	0
E. B. Uhr ...	0	10	6
Mrs. Uhr ...	0	10	6
W. Bailey ...	0	10	0
W. M'Phail ...	0	10	0
Henry Smith ...	0	10	0
W. Macaden ...	0	5	0
H. Brodie ...	0	10	0
W. Giles ...	0	10	0
H. C. Corfield ...	1	0	0
Captain Prout ...	1	1	0
Colin Archer ...	1	0	0
John Murray, Lieutenant R. N. ...	1	0	0
John Graham ...	1	1	0
J. G. Walker ...	1	1	0
W. Wilson ...	0	10	6
Charles F. Thursby ...	1	1	0
Alexander M'Quoig ...	0	10	0
J. M'Kindlin ...	0	10	0
F. B. Boyer ...	0	10	0
George R. Living ...	1	0	0
Enoch Rudder ...	0	10	0
J. H. Ross ...	1	0	0
E. F. Aldridge ...	1	0	0
C. C. M'Donald ...	1	0	0
Henry Palmer ...	1	0	0
Robert Forbes ...	1	0	0
	£34	9	6
Collected by the Commercial Banking Company.			
Thomas Grimwood ...	1	1	0
J. Salter ...	1	0	0
J. H. S. ...	0	2	0
R. N. ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Ardagh ...	1	0	0
R. Packer ...	0	10	0
E. Campbell ...	1	0	0
— Jager ...	1	0	0
James Norton ...	5	0	0
George Hebden ...	2	0	0
George Long ...	1	0	0
Cash ...	0	10	0
A Lady, per C. M. Ferry ...	5	0	0
R. S. Ross ...	1	1	0
	£50	0	6
Collected by Banks of New South Wales and Australasia. Lists lost at the Bank.			
Gross amount ...	£33	19	6
Collected by Mr. W. S. Wall.			
G. F. Angus ...	2	0	0
George Bennett ...	5	5	0
T. C. Breillat ...	1	1	0
Rev. W. B. Clarke ...	1	0	0
John Croft ...	2	0	0
Benjamin Buchanan ...	1	1	0
Henry Doyle ...	2	2	0
A. Stranger ...	1	0	0
Edward S. Hill ...	2	2	0
Hugh Houston ...	0	10	6
William Houston ...	2	3	0
William Heard ...	1	1	0
F. and G. Knoff ...	5	5	0
Rev. R. L. King ...	2	2	0
W. S. M'Lay ...	5	0	0
M. E. Murnin ...	1	1	0
Charles Moore ...	1	1	0
Edye Manning ...	5	5	0
W. M. Manning ...	2	0	0
F. Mountesalle ...	1	1	0
A Norwich Lady ...	2	2	0
George Fibbs ...	1	1	0
Henry Parkes ...	1	1	0
William Perry ...	2	0	0
J. C. Rossiter ...	5	5	0
Thomas Skinner ...	1	1	0
J. S. Salter ...	2	2	0
S. Stutchbury ...	5	0	0
J. B. Sharpe, Greenhills ...	5	0	0
Rev. G. E. Turner ...	1	1	0
Miss Wall ...	1	1	0
W. S. Wall ...	5	5	0
Tom May ...	1	1	0
John Williams ...	1	1	0
Archibald Murray ...	0	10	6
William Moffatt ...	2	2	0
Tucker and Co. ...	2	2	0
John Buchan ...	1	0	0
R. Edwards, Windsor ...	1	0	0
William Weaver ...	2	2	0
Samuel Robinson ...	1	1	0
Smyth ...	1	1	0
Herald Office ...	2	0	0
John Fairfax ...	5	0	0
T. W. Levinge ...	1	1	0
E. B. Cullen ...	0	10	0
M. George, Chinchilla ...	1	0	0
Edward Wise ...	1	1	0
A Friend, per Edward Wise ...	1	1	0
M. H. Stephen ...	1	0	9
	£104	16	0
Collected by English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.			
James Tapson ...	1	1	0
Thomas Iceton ...	2	0	0
William Skinner ...	2	2	0
H. Waymouth ...	1	0	0
George Barber ...	1	0	0
James A. Fortue, Morpeth ...	1	1	0
M. Melchurge ...	1	1	0
	£9	5	0
The *People's Advocate* Office.			
A. B. ...	0	10	6
R. Campbell ...	5	0	0
A Friend ...	0	1	0
J. Jowett ...	0	2	6
A. B. ...	0	1	0

WM. SHERDAN WALL, Honorary Secretary.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Will of William Hotos, late of the City of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, shopkeeper, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Daniel Loughrin and Patrick Martin, the executors named and appointed in and by the will of the above-named testator, intend to apply to this Honorable Court after the expiration of fourteen days from this date that probate of the said will may be granted to them as such executors as aforesaid.

Dated this seventeenth day of March, A.D. 1856.

MAURICE REYNOLDS,
Proctor for the said Executors.

220, George-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To the Widow and the next of kin of WILLIAM WARD CRAIG, late of Louisa Creek, in the colony of New South Wales, storekeeper, deceased.

WHEREAS it is represented to us in our Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales, that the said William Ward Craig departed this life on or about the third day of March instant, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, and credits in the said colony: We hereby cite you, and each of you, to appear personally or by proctor before our said Court, at the Court House, in King-street, Sydney, on the twenty-ninth day of March instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, or to show cause (if you know any) why the same should not be committed to Charles William Keele, of Sydney aforesaid, merchant, a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness: The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney aforesaid, the thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

S. RAYMOND, Prothonotary (L.S.)

BRADLEY and JAMES, proctors for the said Charles William Keele, 1, Margaret-street, Sydney.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Bucknell, lately of Newtown, and now deceased.

WHEREAS the above Estate was placed under sequestration on the twelfth day of February, 1844, and the whole of the real and personal assets therein were purchased by the undersigned, all persons are cautioned against intermeddling with the said estate, receiving any moneys which were expectancies at the time of such sequestration, or from trespassing on any land at Newtown or elsewhere, formerly the property of the said insolvent. Dated this eighteenth day of March, 1856.

JOHN ICKE KETTLE.

TO FENCERS.—Tenders wanted for about Two Hundred Rods of substantial Two-rail Hardwood Fencing, to be erected within two months, on the Point Piper Estate. For particulars apply between one and two, to THOMAS BOWDEN, Macquarie-place.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—The undersigned having received no eligible tender for the erection of three houses in Clarence-street, near Druitt-street, wishes to extend the time for presenting tenders until Thursday, the 20th instant, at noon. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to the advertiser on any morning between 10 and 11. He will not bind himself to accept of the lowest or any tender that is not satisfactory. JOHN O'DOWD, Forbes Hotel, corner of King and York streets. March 17th, 1856.

TO SELLERS OF WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney, are purchasers.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th March, 1856.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until noon of Monday, the 31st instant, from parties willing to contract for certain works required to be done at Kurribilli Point, on the North Shore, for the Colonial Government in connexion with the Harbour Defences.

2. Schedules of Contract, and every particular, may be obtained by applying to Colonel Barney, R.E., at the Engineer's Office, Dawes Battery, any day, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

3. At the foot of every Tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering and two persons as securities, agreeing to be responsible for the due performance of the contract in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that event that they will severally execute and deliver at the Office of the Civil Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, within fourteen days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to Her Majesty in the sum specified in the tender for securing such performance, otherwise such tender will not be taken into consideration.

4. Parties tendering, or their agents, are requested to attend at this Office, at the time appointed for opening the tenders, to afford any information or explanation that may be required.

By His Excellency's command,
(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

Gold Office, Colonial Treasury, Sydney, 19th March, 1856.

THE PUBLIC is requested to take notice that next FRIDAY, being Good Friday, there will be no delivery of the gold arriving by the Escorts at the Treasury on that day. Parties who may wish to send bank notes or specie to the Western mines are requested to bring their parcels to the Treasury during the usual office hours on Thursday.

C. D. RIDDELL.

TENDERS required for Painters' work; labour only. Apply to F. COGNER, at the Post Office, Petersham.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned cattle were brought from the runs of Messrs. COX and LEWIS, and sold with their cattle; the owners can have the proceeds on application to Messrs. COX and LEWIS, Mudgee, by paying expenses: One yellow bullock, branded apparently TR on off rump and ribs; one spotted bullock, branded HMO near rump 10 off rump; one red bullock, GH off rump, O off shoulder.—Broomly, 18th March, 1856.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted as partners in my business as commission agent, ship broker, &c., Mr. John Brown, and Mr. James Malcolm, junior. The business will, in future, be carried on under the firm of James Malcolm and Co. JAMES MALCOLM. February 1st, 1856.

NAINBY, Liverpool Plains.—Sent from the above station, with a draft of fat cattle, a Cow, branded 12l on ribs near side. Cal. with boat under on off side. The owner can receive the amount by applying to the undersigned. GEO. B. and A. R. COX. Mudgee.

NOTICE.—No person is authorised to receive Moneys, or to contract debts, on account of DAVID OAKLEY, Sydney, 75, Lower George-street, 18th March, 1856.

CAUTION to Bakers and others.—Whereas my indentured apprentice, EDWARD FREY, has absconded from his home. Aged fifteen years; height, five feet four inches; fair complexion. Any person harbouring the said Edward Frey will be prosecuted as the law directs. WALTER WHEALAN, baker, Glebe.

CAUTION to POUNDKEEPERS and others.—Stolen or strayed, from the Parramatta Race-course, on the 22nd of last month, one brown Horse, branded WF near, and 2 off shoulder, seven years old, about fifteen hands high. £10 reward will be paid on conviction of the offender, or £1 if strayed, by applying to Mr. NEW, Parramatta, or Mr. JOHN SCHOFIELD, Eastern Creek. March 6th, 1856.

SYDNEY DOUGLASS' ASSIGNMENT.—Notice to Creditors.—A first and final dividend of 3s. 6d. in the pound, under the above estate, will be paid at the office of Messrs. Levy and Michael's, solicitors, 219, George-street, on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

E. BATE,
S. MAURICE, } Trustees.

IN THE ESTATE of HAMBURGHER, SONS.—All claims against the above estate are requested to be sent in to the undersigned by the 31st instant.

ROBERT WATBRSTON,
ADOLPH FREZ, } Trustees.

1, Wynyard-street, 18th March, 1856.

ROSE INN, PENRITH.—T. A. SALMON most respectfully informs his old friends and the public generally that he has again become the proprietor of the above extensive commercial hotel, and begs to solicit a continuance of that patronage which was so very liberally bestowed upon himself during his former management, and subsequently upon his successors, Messrs. Perry and Kendall.

To the old patrons of this establishment it is unnecessary to expatiate on its very superior accommodations and domestic comforts, and to those of the public who may not as yet have experienced them, he begs to add that every requisite of a first-rate inn is to be met with here, and at the most moderate charges.

The house has undergone considerable alterations and improvements since the present proprietor took charge, which materially facilitates the conducting of the business; the wines and spirits have been selected with care, and without regard to cost or any other consideration, except their peculiar excellence; his larder is well stored with every requisite, and he has engaged the services of a first-rate cook, whose cuisine he has no doubt will give perfect satisfaction.

The stabling is very extensive, and is under the management of an experienced groom. Three of Mr. Kendall's coaches run to and from the house daily.

In conclusion, the old host will always be found at his post, *sub Rosa*, personally to attend to the comforts and accommodation of his guests. Penrith, 4th March, 1856.

PUBLICANS.—Get your applications prepared before TUESDAY, the 25th, by Mr. DELOHERY, Bathurst-street, for Houses to LET, suitable for large or small capitalists.

PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys between the ages of 5 and 8 years, conducted by Miss TRAPPITT, Elizabeth-place, Point Piper Road, Paddington. There are a few vacancies. Reference, Mr. Hebblewhite, 106, York-st.

A CARD.—CHARLES HENRY DEGENER, M.D., surgeon, 373, George-st. South, past the Haymarket.

JAMES MALCOLM and CO., Agents for the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company.

JAMES MALCOLM and CO., Ship Brokers and Commission Agents, 183, George-street.

J. WESTBROOK, Boot and Shoe Importer, removed to 258, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

MR. DE LISSA, Optician and Oculist, 86, Castlereagh-street. At home from 10 till 6.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842) 181, George-street, near the *Empire* Office.

MR. WILSON, Surgeon-Dentist, has removed to No. 39, Elizabeth-street North.

MR. DE LISSA, Optician and Oculist, 86, Castlereagh-street. At home from 10 till 6.

MR. J. R. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, (for many years assistant to Mr. Bellamio),—Mineral teeth of every natural shade and variety, from one to a complete set, carefully fitted on the most approved English and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instrument. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf, and the very best cements used for large cavities. Children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Teeth extracted gratis for the poor, from 9 to 10 a.m. No. 19, O'Connell-street.

MR. J. R. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, can be consulted at Payten's Hotel, Parramatta, every Thursday.

MR. L. BRODZIAK, of the firm of M. and L. BRODZIAK, being about to proceed to Europe, requests that all claims against him may be sent in for liquidation. 7, Wynyard-square.

MADAME HANSEN, Milliner and Dressmaker, Removed to 121, Castlereagh-street, by Market-street. Apprentices wanted.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. READING, from 160, to 254, George-street, one door South of D. Jones and Co.

REMOVAL.—The Australian Joint Stock Bank have removed to their new premises, No. 262, George-street, nearly opposite King-street. Sydney, 31st December, 1855.

REMOVAL.—JOSEPH SUTTON, from 17, King-street, to 301, George-street, next Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co.'s bonded stores.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums).

The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, namely:—

On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 6s. per cent. per ditto.
Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.
An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risks taken by agreement.

THACKER and Co., agents.

George-street, 22nd December.

CHILI FLOUR COMPANY.—The undersigned, the representative of the above company, which has been formed to secure a market for Chilian produce, begs to announce that he is prepared to supply all classes of purchasers with the best Chilian flour in any quantity (not less than half a ton) at a moderate profit; and is enabled by the arrangements of the company, to guarantee it free from adulteration.

Wheat, selected expressly for this market, and bran, are also generally on hand.

The flour is imported by the Company direct from their mills in the province of Concepcion, by a line of clipper vessels constructed for them with the latest improvements, to secure a quick transit. Their holds are thoroughly ventilated, and every possible precaution has been taken to ensure their cargoes being delivered in perfect condition.

The undersigned will receive orders for cargoes of breadstuffs, the execution of which can be guaranteed. W. H. ELDRED. Circular Quay, 1st January, 1856.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—For the convenience of customers' this bank, and of the inhabitants of the Southern part of the City, an office has this day been opened at No. 368, George-street South, near the Haymarket, where banking business in all its branches will be conducted in the same manner as at the head office of the institution. Bills for discount and communications for the Board of directors will be received at the Southern office, until 12 o'clock, and at the head office, until 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays. JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 4th July, 1855.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Tenders are required for the conveyance between Maitland and Morpeth of Passengers travelling by the Company's steamers to and from Sydney. The tenders which will be received to the 19th instant, must state the charge at per adult passenger, including necessary travelling luggage, and the hour at which the vehicles of the contractor would leave West and East Maitland. The Company being aware that the public is put to considerable annoyance, owing to the unreasonably early and uncertain time at which the omnibuses pass through the towns of Maitland, and with the view of remedying this evil, propose by their acceptance of a small fee to forward to enquire accommodation to the public, or to run vehicles which shall be the property of the Company; and due notice will be given of the arrangements entered into, in pursuance of this advertisement.

Sydney contractors will be allowed free shipment of their vehicles and horses, and stable room can be provided on the Company's premises.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.

Morpeth, 6th March, 1856.

SHOALHAVEN STEAM COMPANY.—All persons having claims against this Company are requested to send their accounts to the office, Phœnix Wharf, *1st* Inquisition, on or before the 20th instant, as no claims will be allowed after that date. HUGH DAVIS, Secretary. March 15th, 1856.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Office,—Exchange-buildings, George-street.

CAPITAL, £130,000.

DIRECTORS:

John Walker, Esq., Chairman.

J. Edward Ebsworth, Esq.	Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq.	John B. Watt, Esq.

Marine Surveyor—Captain W. S. Deloitte.

Agents and Surveyors at Newcastle—Messrs. Bingle and Son. Surveyor at Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Alexander Grange.

The Directors meet every Wednesday, for the despatch of general business, at 11 o'clock; and on other days at a quarter before one o'clock to receive applications for Insurances. Risks taken on vessels forty-five tons register and upwards.

RATES OF PREMIUM BY FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.
(Free from average unless general, or the ship be stranded.)

	Guineas, per cent.		Guineas, per cent.
Great Britain	2	Port Cooper	3
China	2½	Wide Bay	3
Manilla	2½	Clarence River	3
India	2½	Moreton Bay	1½
Java	2	Twofold Bay	1
Mauritius	2	Panbula	1
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Port Phillip	1½
Valparaiso	3	Ditto, per steamer	3s
California	3	Adelaide	1½
Auckland	1½	Hobart Town	1½
Port Nicholson	2	Launceston	1½
Nelson	2½	Circular Head	2
Port Otago	2½		

GOLD AND SPECIE.

Port Phillip	1	Great Britain	2
Ditto, per steamer	1	Singapore	1½

Policies on goods, gold, and specie, to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.

TIME RISES ON FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.

3 Months	3 Guineas per cent.
6 Months	5 Guineas per cent.
Whaling voyages	10 Guineas per cent.

The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.

N.B.—Good stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, secretary.

CHEAP AND ATTRACTIVE READING!—The *Illustrated London News*. Monthly parts ON SALE, (about 150 engravings in each); May 3s., June 4s., July 3s., August 3s., September 4s., November 3s. 6d., December 3s. 6d.; post free 4d. per part extra. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

A TESTIMONIAL.—The friends and well-wishers of Mrs. C. H. DEXTER are desirous of presenting her with some token of their esteem, previous to her departure from New South Wales, for which purpose a subscription is already commenced; and the Committee of Management beg to inform those ladies and gentlemen who may feel disposed to add their "mite" to the fund that T. E. Heyward, Esq., Consul-General of Belgium, Glebe-road, has kindly undertaken the office of Treasurer, and will receive contributions per post or otherwise. No other party is authorised to collect subscriptions unless with the written consent of the Consul-General. The committee have pleasure in inviting all parties interested on this occasion, to join in a Farewell Pic-nic at Manly Beach, where the Testimonial will be presented, on Easter MONDAY, 24th instant. Due intimation of final arrangements will be given in Thursday's *Herald* and *Empire*. WILLIAM ROGERS, secretary.

NOTICE.—All Parties indebted to Dr. BEER are requested to call and settle their Accounts immediately, 561, George-street South, Haymarket. March 15th, 1856.
(Signed) FREDERICK BEER, M.D.; CHARLES REYNOLDS.

NOTICE.—Mr. C. REYNOLDS is authorised to collect all Debts and Moneys due to me.—(Signed,) FREDERICK BEER, M.D.

BOILING DOWN AT WINDERMERE.—The undersigned begs to inform Stockholders and the public generally, that having disposed of his mines at Newcastle, he is about returning to his old establishment at Windermere, where he will be ready to receive stock of boil down, on or about the 15th instant. To his old friends and patrons it will be quite sufficient to say, the business will be under his own superintendence, and that it will still be his study strictly to give every satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. As to the tallow manufactured by him, it is well-known both in the Sydney and home markets, and has never been excelled by any other establishment in the colony; in fact any purchaser in Sydney, will give the highest price for his brand, without examining the article.

Terms for boiling as under—

	s.	d.
Cattle, per head	8	0
Sheep, ditto	1	0
Salting hides, for the English market	1	0
Drying and packing sheepskins	0	3

Casks supplied at cost price. The above prices include delivery at Morpeth. Hides purchased at market prices. Advances made on stock when delivered for boiling.

JOHN NOTT.

Windermere, March 1st, 1856.

All communications addressed to me at Windermere will meet with prompt attention.

ALTERATION of HOUSES, by L. SACLIER, French Paperhanging Depot, 264, George-street.

FRENCH PAPERHANGINGS.—Sole depot for the Paris manufacturers. L. SACLIER, 264, George-st.

SPRING VANS for REMOVALS.—Cash charge for pianofortes, furniture, &c., five shillings per hour; or by contract if preferred. H. R. HURFORD, pianoforte inspector, selector, tuner, &c., 76, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

COAL DEPOT, Commercial Wharf, King-street.—THOMAS CROFT and SON continue to supply the public with the A. A. Company's best Newcastle screened coals, on the most reasonable terms. N.B.—Orders by post punctually attended to.

FRENCH COOKERY.—Dinner and Wedding Parties attended to. JACQUES BOVET, 3, Gloucester-terrace, back of Lyons-terrace.

FRENCH RESTAURANT.—This splendid Restaurant is open daily, from 8 in the morning to 12 at night. No. 19, York-street, Sydney. JEAN FREY.

RAGS.—A Good Price given for woollen, linen, and cotton Rags, to be delivered at the Waterloo Mills. Particulars may be ascertained by applying on the Premises.

GEORGE KENDALL begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally that, on and after this date, the only coaches he intends running will start from Sydney, at 8 o'clock a.m. and 3 o'clock p.m. per train: from Penrith at 6 o'clock a.m. and half-past 3 o'clock p.m. Booking offices—Mr. Howard, Bull's Head, opposite Police Office, George-street, Sydney; and the Black Boy, Payten's, Parramatta, *Rose Inn*, Penrith.

GEORGE KENDALL, Proprietor.

Penrith, 18th March, 1856.

PERRY and HILT'S DAILY COACHES will leave SYDNEY and CAMDEN every morning in the following manner:—

UP COACHES.
Sydney, by the 6 o'clock a.m. train
Parramatta, at 9 ... ...
Liverpool, at half-past 10 o'clock
Campbelltown, at half-past 12
Arriving in Camden at 2 p.m.

DOWN COACHES.
Camden, at 10 o'clock a.m.
Campbelltown, at 11 a.m.
Liverpool, at 3 p.m.
Arriving in Parramatta in time to meet the 4 o'clock p.m. train.

BOOKING OFFICES:—Brassgrove, George and King streets, Sydney; Payten's, Parramatta; Hawthorn, Liverpool; Campbell, Campbelltown; Waters, Narrellen; Risley, Camden.

N.B. A coach will leave Mr. Brassgrove's EVERY MORNING, at half-past 7, to be in time for the 8 o'clock train.

JOHN PERRY and THOS. HILT, proprietors.

NOTICE.—M'MULLEN'S COACH MANUFACTORY, No. 35, Parramatta-street.—MICHAEL M'MULLEN takes this opportunity of again thanking his patrons and the public for the numerous kindnesses received from them, and begs to remind them that he has removed to the above premises, where every branch in the coachmaking business is carried on. Painting and trimming being the "finishing" to every proper turn-out, he flatters himself that he is pretty well known in that particular branch of the trade to make it necessary for him to say anything on that subject. It is to say that articles going out of his manufactory shall be unrivalled for elegance and style, and promises that dispatch, good work, and civility, shall be his motto.

MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON, 7 vols., post free, 68s. PAISEY and FRYER, George-street.

MYSTERIES OF LONDON, 6 vols., post free, 50s. PAISEY and FRYER, 221, George-street.

WOMAN and HER MASTER, 2 vols., 10s. 6d. PAISEY and FRYER, George-street, near Market-st.

THE WAR, by Russell, 6s; Bulwer's My Novel, 2 vols., 5s. PAISEY and FRYER, George-street.

LITTLE DORRIT, by Charles Dickens, part 1st. PAISEY and FRYER, George-street.

EUROPEAN TIMES.—Agents for Sydney, PAISEY and FRYER, George-street.

COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS, and Storekeepers supplied with all the newest publications, on moderate terms. PAISEY and FRYER, booksellers, stationers, and printers, 221, George-street.

MELBOURNE AGE.—Agents for Sydney, PAISEY and FRYER, George-street.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *Weekly Dispatch*, *The Times*, *Era*, *Bell's Life in London*, *Sunday Times*, *The Builder*, *Illustrated Times*, *Punch*, *London Journal*, *Reynold's Miscellany*, *Family Herald*, *Gazette of Fashions*, and all new publications received by every English mail. PAISEY and FRYER, booksellers, stationers, and printers, 221, George-street, near Market-street.

NIGHT LIGHTS, hardened for the Australian climate. GEORGE HEATH, chemist, 187, George-street.

GOULBURN ASSIZES.—Goulburn Races.—Early winter shipments.—E. BUTLER, Goulburn, importer of drapery, clothing, baby linen, straw and millinery bonnets, boots and stores, &c., solicits the attention of the trade, the higher circles, and public generally of this district, to the arrival of his first parcel of new autumn and winter goods, comprising every thing useful and elegant. Special provision has been made to meet the wishes of the great influx of visitors during the approaching assizes and races. Gentlemen desirous of taking home to their friends valuable presents may here obtain magnificent dresses, fashionable mantles, shawls, &c., of the best manufacture. Complete wedding outfits, evening dresses, and an abundance of first-class mourning goods. Gentlemen's wearing apparel in every variety. In order to indulge large and quick ready-money sales, the prices have been regulated on the lowest possible scale. No business after dusk.

GOULBURN RACES.—Chequers Inn, Goulburn.—LAZARUS COHEN, of the above well-known hostelrie, wishes, for the information of those parties visiting Goulburn at the ensuing races or assizes, to state that for accommodation and comfort the Chequers Inn cannot be surpassed by any other house in Goulburn. This establishment has long enjoyed the reputation of being the only house in this part of the country for good breakfasts and dinners at moderate charges. The sleeping apartments are large and lofty, and are replete with every convenience; and for cleanliness and comfort sustain the character of the house for which it has ever been noted. Parties travelling by mail, or otherwise, making any stay in Goulburn, would do well to make the Chequers Inn their home,—as they would ensure every comfort and attention, which is the chief study of the proprietor to effect. The stabling is superior, and the private horse boxes are the best secured in Goulburn—suitable for race horses. Oats, hay, and corn supplied of the very best description.

N.B.—L. Cohen takes this opportunity of acknowledging the liberal support he has received from the inhabitants of Goulburn and its vicinity during the many years he has been in business; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of their patronage and support.

BOOTS and SHOES.—Selling off! Selling off!! at reduced prices, at TUMLEY'S, 68, King-street East, to make room for a large stock daily expected from London, comprising every description of ladies', gentlemen